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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week In Focus

Flight Into Future Brazil, Reich, U. S.

Not far from Howard Hughes's monoplane on Floyd Bennett Field just after his landing stood a commercial airliner, deserted as everyone crowded around the wings that had spanned the Atlantic, Europe, Siberia, Alaska, northwestern Canada, and the United States while the week was running half of its course.

To the deserted airliner, this flight brought promise of an expanding future, just as in 1927 Lindbergh kept lonely vigil at his controls and helped make possible today's 21-passenger liners riding their radio-protected courses day and night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Who can predict how much the Hughes flight will have measured into the scales of aviation progress 11 years from now?

♪ ♪ ♪

'Just the Right Time'

Lindbergh gave to commercial aviation its first mighty push past the period of timidity. Two years after his Atlantic crossing the United States had been spanned by train-plane passenger service—train at night, plane by day.

Then in rapid succession came the inauguration of Pan American Airways' Caribbean service by Lindbergh in 1929; all-plane service across America in 1933; completion of the South American circle; spanning of the Pacific in 1935; and the arrival of sleeper planes. Regular Atlantic schedules are planned to start late this summer.

♪ ♪ ♪

Commercial aviation has just reached the stature of a Civil Aeronautics Administration in the United States. The newly-appointed Administrator, Clinton M. Hester, said this week:

"I'm saturated with the idea that aviation has a great future. This agency is being set up at just the right time."

♪ ♪ ♪

Lights and Shadows

The Hughes flight represented three years of preparation. Its contribution to knowledge of radio, navigation, and sustained long-distance flight accounts for most of the $300,000 cost. Five men forgot sleep and bent over elaborate instruments while they risked incompletely mapped Siberian peaks in order that more might be learned to guide the planes of the future in greater safety.

♪ ♪ ♪

Commercial air safety is already so high that months pass without mishap. While Hughes was completing his flight, one major crash occurred as a spur to further safety. An Italian air liner fell in the sea with 20 aboard.

Hugnes prepared. He took some chances, but his engines were running as smoothly at the end of his flight as at the start; his experimental equipment held up; his navigation was nearly flawless; ground crews smoothed his path. These are singled out by aviators as enduring contributions of his flight.

♪ ♪ ♪

As for Hughes's speed, this gives some idea: A motorist at Phoenix, Ariz., headed east when Hughes took off from New York. He drove 500 to 600 miles a day, trying to be in New York before the fliers returned. At Richmond, Indiana, he admitted he had lost the race.

♪ ♪ ♪

Transatlantic passenger services strain to break free of last moorings:

A 100-passenger plane design is submitted to Pan American Airways.

The French flying boat Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris heads for Foynes, Ireland, to start North Atlantic tests.

The Imperial Airways Mercury, upper component of Mayo pick-a-back plane, is groomed to take off July 20 on its first transatlantic flight.

Polish stratosphere balloonists plan the world's largest, to rise 15 miles.

Emil Lehecka of Long Island City wins the American Soaring Championship.

♪ ♪ ♪

Roosevelt in 1940?

President Roosevelt has campaigned so openly on his western tour for "progressive liberalism" and for men of that persuasion in state primary elections, that observers have tried to glimpse something of his intentions in 1940.

To date, he has refrained from a categorical "I will not run," or even a Coolidge equivocal, "I do not choose to run." Close friends are on record that he had no intention of running, at least a few months ago.

When a reporter in press conference last summer asked the President point blank whether he would seek a third term, Mr. Roosevelt gayly admonished the inquirer to put on a dunce cap and stand in the corner with his back to the other reporters.

♪ ♪ ♪

Even if the President has resolved to abide by American tradition of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Andrews in Wage Post; Labor Hits Reich Snag

New Federal Administrator bars any 'czarism' for industry; co-operation will be watchword

Hope for world agreement on standard work week of 40 hours postponed.

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—One of the toughest jobs in the Federal Government confronted Elmer F. Andrews today in his new post as Wage-Hour Law Administrator.

Mr. Andrews, who leaves a $12,000 position as New York State Industrial Commissioner to take the $10,000-a-year Federal office, welcomed the assignment, however, in the belief that "industry generally wants regulation and will co-operate."

President Roosevelt announced Mr. Andrews' appointment at El Portal, Calif.

The Administrator said he would not be a "czar over industry" if he could help it, adding that enforcement would be "by co-operation rather than police power, at least in the early stages."

One of Mr. Andrews' first tasks will be to appoint the boards representing the public, employees and employers. He said in New York he was not certain when he would begin his new duties, explaining it would take a month to wind up affairs in the State office.

He qualified for the appointment with more than 20 years' service in industry and labor relations. He became Deputy New York State Industrial Commissioner in 1929, and was appointed Commissioner four years later. Mr. Roosevelt named him chairman of the American delegation to the Geneva International Labor Conference in 1934.

Andrews sees fair play for industry and labor: Page 3; picture on Page 2.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Although Germany is no longer represented at the International Labor Conference, the policy of that country affected all discussions this summer of the most important subject on the Conference's agenda—generalization of the reduction of hours of work.

For a number of years the International Labor Organization has been moving steadily toward international agreement upon shorter working hours, and reductions have been approved in a number of industries. Conditions and hours of work have been discussed and studied and surveyed, in one occupation after another. The International Labor Office, assisted by Governments and experts, has accumulated a great mass of useful information.

The time had now arrived, it was hoped, when international agreement could be reached upon a series of new conventions which recognized, at least in theory, the 40-hour week throughout industry. Three conventions were formulated for discussion at this year's Conference, dealing with hours of work in industry and commerce, coal mining, and transport.

Outcome Expected

However, the outcome of these discussions was foreshadowed in May, when a tripartite conference of experts assembled at Geneva to study available data concerning conditions of work in coal mining and to draw up conclusions and recommendations concerning hours of work in such mines.

These experts, who represented Governments, employers, and work-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3

U. S. to Better Pacific Islands For Both Air and Sea Travel

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Army and Navy engineers are ready to start improvements on two small mid-Pacific islands, whose location makes them extremely useful in peacetime and of vital importance in war.

At Midway Island, 1,145 miles west of Hawaii on the route to the Orient, about 200 men soon will be dredging a channel for surface craft and a harbor for transpacific flying boats.

A thousand miles south of Honolulu, at Palmyra Island, the Navy is preparing to blast out coral from a lagoon and put up fuel tanks for its long-range patrol planes.

Midway Island is a way point on the transpacific commercial air route, and officials emphasized that the improvements there were not of a military nature. Both Midway and Palmyra, however, fit neatly into the Navy's aerial "line of observation," which Congress heard was projected for any Pacific emergency.

As a part of a general program of improved facilities for the air route to the Philippines and China, Congress has authorized $1,000,000 seaplane bases and harbors at Midway and at Wake Island, 1,090 miles farther west.

In addition, a survey of a projected seaplane base at Keehi, Hawaii, is in progress, and $137,000 was made available this year toward a seaplane harbor at the San Francisco airport.

About 1,000 miles southwest of Palmyra are Canton and Enderbury Islands, which the United States unexpectedly occupied this year in the face of British protests. In the same general section of the Pacific are Howland, Baker, and Jarvis Islands, over which the American flag has flown since early 1936.

All are potentially of importance if air routes develop between the United States and Australia and New Zealand.

Indian Legislators Adopt Gandhi Styles

By the Associated Press

MADRAS, India—The gold buttoned silken coats and multi-colored, jewelled turbans of the Indian Legislature have been supplanted by the plain Gandhi loincloths, caps and sandals—ending the feast of color and brilliance which marked the assemblies of the past.

The present Speaker of the Legislature in the Madras Provincial Government, Bulusu Sambamurthy, who is an ardent Nationalist, introduced the new Gandhian style by turning up in the Speaker's rostrum clad only in a piece of homespun cotton.

If during the heated spell in the United States the women and girls are taking to shorts" and jerseys, their brown-skinned sisters in torrid India have now begun to wear the Gandhi loincloth supplemented with a thin, white shawl and sandals, which give them relief from the heat.

Lost Indian City Lost Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER CITY, Nev.—Lost City, ancient home of prehistoric Indian tribes, which for centuries was hidden by sand, was swallowed up recently by Lake Meade—and is now lost forever.

Several years ago Fay Perkins, Jr., discovered Lost City and under the auspices of the State of Nevada, carried on considerable excavation. A number of relics were uncovered, some of them dating back to 400 A. D., according to archaeological experts.

About 10 years ago, under the direction of James G. Scrugham, then Governor of Nevada, a gigantic pageant was staged at Lost City. A village was reconstructed to show the existence of a former day, and manners and customs were re-enacted by a group of trained players. Thousands of visitors came to see the remains of early Indian huts, arts, and pottery.

During recent years, excavation has steadily progressed, bringing to light skeletons, huts, pottery, baskets, and many varieties of beads. Most of these relics have been preserved in a museum, operated by the State, which is high beyond the reach of the spreading waters.

The Boulder lake swallowed up the pioneer community of St. Thomas several weeks ago. These two old towns, obliterated forever, have now become a part of the lake floor.

Girls Help Rebuild Old House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NETCONG, N. J., July 16—Rehabilitation of an abandoned farmhouse, built more than a century ago, is the task to which the Progressive Education Association has turned the energies of 25 New York City school children here this summer in an experiment to test the advantages of "learning by doing."

Clad in blue overall, boys and girls in attendance at the vacation school hammer away by the hour, saw wood, and paint woodwork. In the end, they expect to restore the structure to livable condition suitable to house two families.

It's not all work and no play, however, in this field course, because now and then the amateur builders are given time off for swimming, games, or just loafing in the sun.

Five teacher-counselors are provided by the project to keep the job in order and supply manual training, giving the children as much liberty as possible in their learning process.

An essential part of the program, it was explained, was to provide "a rich environment," and depend upon the momentum of natural interest displayed by children. Attendants think their students receive far more instruction from voluntary efforts, done zestfully, than at classroom desk routine.

Recruited from both public and private schools, the children each have paid $100 for the privilege of spending eight weeks in the summer work camp. The rehabilitation of the old house is scheduled for completion by then.

Rider Plane Poised for Canada

SOUTHAMPTON, England, July 16 (AP)—Britain's unique pick-a-back seaplane Mercury was pronounced ready, after a successful 2,040-mile endurance test, for its first transatlantic flight July 20.

The pick-a-back is an experimental "composite" machine comprising two complete planes, a large "parent ship," named Maia, and the smaller, speedy Mercury, joined to the Maia's back by secret devices.

The long-range Mercury has enough power for a 210-mile-an-hour speed in the air, but is unable to take-off from water level alone with sufficient fuel for a long trip. It is built to "take-off" in the air, from the Maia's back at about 3,000 feet. Thus handled, it has a flying range of more than 4,000 miles.

In an endurance test July 14 the Mercury stayed aloft for 12 hours after being launched in mid-air.

Plans called for the joined craft to fly to Foynes, the River Shannon air base in Ireland, July 19. There the Mercury will beloaded with 1,200 gallons of gasoline, oil, and provisions.

The parent ship, Maia, a flying boat, will circle back to its base.

Hitler Felicitates Franco

BERLIN, July 16 (AP)—Chancellor Adolf Hitler today telegraphed his congratulations to Insurgent Francisco Franco on the occasion of the second anniversary Monday of the Spanish civil war.

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Research Solves Puzzle of Centuries

Reduced to Lowest Terms

Dr. Bragg Examines Model of Atoms in Pure Copper Crystal, With Their Space "Lattices"

Westinghouse

In Test

Upper—Dr. F. H. Brace Puts Steel and Cupaloy Bars Under Pressure. Lower—Cupaloy Proves the Stronger, Stamping Mark on Steel

Shifting of Atoms Brings Discovery Of 'Hard Copper'

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — "Hard copper," one of the goals sought by the alchemists of past centuries, has been made in the laboratories of Westinghouse.

The story is one of juggled atoms and careful control of alloy metals and heat, to result in Cupaloy, a new metal, the closest yet made to being pure copper with the strength of steel.

Staging a laboratory battle of metals, researchers placed a half-inch bar of Cupaloy against a bar of standard hot-rolled structural steel and squeezed the two together under a hydraulic press. Engraved insignia on the Cupaloy sample made a deep indentation into the steel, but the Cupaloy was scarcely marked. The account reporting details of this new metal is published in the Electric Journal.

It seems the original problem

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Completed and in Use

Upper—Howard Graybill "Fishes" Bar of New Metal From Electric Furnace. Middle—Cupaloy Rings of Generator Endure Heat Without Softening. Lower—Welding Press Fitted With Cupaloy Tips and Employed in Fabricating Automobile Frames

'Push-Button' Age Brings New Careers for Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, July 16—New careers for women—new opportunities for service throughout the world—have been one of the significant results of the "electric push-button" age.

The part which electricity has played in widening the women's horizon was strikingly illustrated at the jubilee conference of the International Council of Women, which is in session here.

From Madame Curie, with her research in radium, to the demonstrator of electrical apparatus who is just entering her new job—from the woman electrial research engineer to the electrically equipped beauty parlor expert—the era of electricity has opened an ever-widening field for women's activities.

New Opportunities Stressed

The theme was stressed by Miss Caroline Haslett of Great Britain, who found it more than a coincidence that the electrical age is also the "age of women." Development of the natural sciences, she declared, has gone hand in hand with the enlarged share which women are playing in the modern world.

Her viewpoint was enlarged by Dr. Maria Castellani of Italy, who through medium of the International Council has made it possible during past two years for women in more than 20 nations to be linked together by intertransmission wireless messages. Dr. Castellani described this work as only the beginning. Women, she declared, should take complete control of radio programs designed for children.

Miss Helen Havener of the United States pointed out the vast scope in new work which lies before women in the world of cinema. Already, she

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Senate Dispatches Its Investigators Into Three States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—The Senate Campaign Investigating Committee dispatched investigators into Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee as one of a series of important political events here.

Others included:

Labor's Nonpartisan League, closely affiliated with John L. Lewis, and the C. I. O., blacklisted 39 Representatives and three Senators up for re-election because of their Congressional records. Thirteen Democratic Chairmen of major House Committees were included.

At Seattle, Postmaster General James A. Farley strongly indorsed President Roosevelt's appeal to rid Congress of Conservatives, speaking before a Young Democrat rally.

The Committee's determination to investigate Kentucky, where New Dealer Alben W. Barkley is fighting Governor Chandler for the Senatorial nomination, arose out of two sets of charges. First were affidavits in a newspaper series prepared by Thomas Stokes asserting both Federal and State relief funds were being used freely for the rival candidates. Harry Hopkins, WPA Administrator, denied the charges in most instances, but admitted two minor violations, which were punished by reprimand. The second charge concerns allegations that Social Security checks for the first time, instead of being distributed by mail are being distributed in person by Chandler agents, with the alleged warning that if he is not elected they will cease.

The Committee unanimously voted to limit its inquiry to 34 States in which there are Senatorial campaigns. The House campaigns will not be touched.

'Stay-at-Home' Strike Planned To Balk Hurley

23-Hour, All-Night Session Fails to Break Bay State Deadlock

Compromise Fails

G. O. P. Takes New Stand in Effort to Force Governor's Hand

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After a futile 23-hour all-night session in an attempt to obtain prorogation of the 1938 Legislature, the Republican leaders today engineered a new "sit-at-home" strike designed to force Gov. Charles F. Hurley to retreat from his stand that a portion of the highway fund be used to decrease the State Tax on cities and towns.

The adjournment to Wednesday was favored by a roll call vote 106 to 88 in the House. The Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

This action was taken when, after a grueling session, the Governor and the Legislature came to a complete deadlock over disposition of the $5,500,000 remaining unappropriated in the highway fund.

Throughout the night, the Republican leaders attempted to force the Governor to agree to the distribution of this $5,500,000 to the cities and towns for highway purposes. The Republican group contends such a disposition will avoid a $1,000,000 Federal penalty for using gasoline tax money for purposes other than road building.

Hurley's First Demand

The Governor had at first demanded diversion of $4,000,000 from the highway fund to the general budget purpose to reduce the State tax from $17,000,000 to $13,000,000. Furthermore, the Governor demanded a $4,000,000 transfer from the highway fund to the State Department of Public Works for highway work, and $450,000 for Metropolitan District Commission highway projects.

The Legislature gave the Governor $2,800,000 for the Public Works Department, $200,000 for the M. D. C. and substituted for the diversion item a $5,500,000 distribution to cities and towns.

Although the Governor previously indicated to G. O. P. leaders that he would approve the latter program, he vetoed the $5,500,000 distribution plan while approving the public works and M. D. C. items.

Compromise Blocked

Later he let word circulate that he would favor a compromise program under which $2,000,000 would be diverted to reduce the State Tax on cities and towns to $15,000,000, $1,750,000 to the Public Works Department and $1,750,000 to be distributed to cities and towns. However, Republican leaders quickly noted that practically his only concession was the $1,750,000 distribution item, while the Governor on the other items would gain his major aims. As a result, a Republican caucus voted unanimously to block the compromise program.

By conducting an indefinite "sit-at-home" strike, broken only by informal sessions twice a week at which no business will be done, the Republican majority hopes to force the Governor to establish the State tax at its "true" level of $17,000,000, while the Governor is anxious to avoid the stigma of having the highest State tax in history. The present record is $14,000,000, established in 1920 under Calvin Coolidge.

The Republican majority also holds a club over the Governor's head in the form of the 10 per cent surtax on incomes which the Governor hopes to continue for a year to provide $4,500,000 in revenue. If this tax is not continued, the State tax would be $21,500,000. Therefore, the Governor may find the Republicans using this weapon effectively when the fight is renewed at the next formal legislative session.

Budget at New High

Today's session established Governor Hurley as the freest spending Chief Executive in the history of Massachusetts. The budget now stands at $76,574,965, or $3,977,034 higher than the record budget estab-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Pictures of all night legislative session: Page 9.

Report of session's activities: Page 9.

Legislators have fun at long meeting: Page 11.

Intimate Message From Washington

Hull's Plain Speaking Is Taking Effect in Europe, Returned Observers Say—Negative or Positive Role for U. S.?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, July 16

Advices reaching the State Department these days from private and official sources abroad are telling a story which may come as a surprise to many Americans. It has come to be a habit in some circles to criticize Secretary of State Cordell Hull for his repeated verbal attacks on the behavior of what he calls the treaty-breaking and lawless aggressor nations. It was and still is being argued that all the Secretary of State has done has been to antagonize Germany, Italy, and Japan, without in any way curbing their aggressive intentions.

This criticism is now being flatly contradicted by several able observers of the European scene. Secretary Hull is being told in person by several returned travelers and in reports from others that Europe is beginning to sit up and take notice, that Germany particularly is taking his insistent rebukes and the many factual evidences of American disapproval with thoughtful attention. Some have even gone so far as to say that it was the plain speaking of the gentleman from Tennessee which was the final clinching argument against German invasion of Czechoslovakia.

♪ ♪ ♪

In other words, the story goes, the majority of the American people may still be just as devoted to the cause of American isolation as they proved themselves to be at the time the Ludlow Amendment was nearly swept through Congress, but Europe is definitely beginning to wonder how safe it would be to count on this sentiment keeping the United States out of war. Certainly up to about a year ago Germany was inclined to discount any possibility of American intervention with the same degree of confidence with which it discounted a similar possibility in 1914. In recent months, particularly, this has changed. One well-informed traveler, just returned after conferring with prominent German officials, reported that they recognised frankly the possibility of American intervention coming, far more quickly this time than before. One German official was said to have stated that he expected the United States to be in a major European war within three weeks of its outbreak.

How much these reports may exaggerate the attention which Europe is paying to the United States is not important. It is possible that Germany might still feel absolutely safe to ignore any feelings the United States might have regarding the integrity or independence of Czechoslovakia. But it is certain that the long succession of direct and implied warnings has had some effect. Since Ambassador Kennedy in his first Pilgrim dinner speech warned that it would be a grave mistake for any foreign nation to take for granted that the United States would never go to war, there has been a steady succession of similar hints, some much more subtle and others equally blunt. Not the least of them has been the extraordinary American Naval building program under which the end of the current calendar year will find six new battleships under construction in American yards. Taken together it has all amounted to a very pointed warning to others not to be too sure. And apparently the warning has begun to sink in.

♪ ♪ ♪

This means that Secretary Hull is not as futile as many had supposed. He has put the United States in a position where it does not encourage war and aggression by its absolutely certain isolationism. Injection of the element of uncertainty as to what it will do makes it, at least in this negative sense, a factor in world affairs.

The great question now is whether Secretary Hull will attempt to lead the United States from this negative role to a more positive one. To pursue a positive role would require modification of the Neutrality Act giving discretion to the Executive in the matter of embargoes on arms shipments. With discretionary instead of mandatory legislation he could go much further.

But to take this step means inevitably joining issue with those who do not want the United States adopting a positive role in world affairs, or any kind of a role at all. Present indications are that Secretary Hull is not only ready to join the issue, but determined to do so.

In the Boston Section:

Business in N. E. continues steady gains.

City may be forced to borrow for relief.

Nine deep-water vessels in harbor parade.

Wellesley speaker urges pacific attitude.

and News From All New England in the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Director Finds 'Sweet' Tune Preferred for College Dance

Swing—For and Against
Last of Six Articles

By Hal Kemp
[Leader of band popular with college youth; also heard on radio]

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When a band like ours keeps getting requests to play sweet music right through the hey-day of swing, it seems to be to prove the superiority of sweet music. Or at least, its greater appeal and permanence.

The reason I think this is so, is because the greatest number of our fans are among the colleges of the country. And college "kids" are supposed to make up a large part of the swing fan audience.

We've covered the prom circuit now for a number of years. There are few major colleges from coast to coast that we haven't played proms for—and we've continued to play sweet music at these proms because the "kids" asked us to play it.

When we play college dances, we play request programs. We usually start out with four or five numbers of our own selection, but then I always ask the girls and boys who are dancing what they want us to play. After all, it's their party.

Even when it's a college that's noted for its "Hot Club" and for its swing record collectors, the choice still turns out to be for sweet tunes. Their perennial favorites—the tunes they ask us to play oftenest—are "Night and Day," "Stardust," "Heart of Stone," "Got a Date With an Angel," and "Lamplight."

None of these are swing tunes. Yet people never seem to get tired of them.

Last year, when the swing craze was at its height, we did have a lot of requests for "hot" numbers. But this year already it seems to me that there are more requests for the sweet songs.

To me, this is as it should be. In the first place, the sweet tunes are always more romantic. Certainly there's about as much romance in swing as there is in a boiled potato. It has nothing to do with the romantic mood—and I think most young people are pretty much interested in romance, as they should be. I even think most older people are just as much interested in romance—as they should be, too.

Besides, I don't think most swing music has the slightest connection with the highest form of music—the symphony. In symphonic music, all the playing is done from the printed score. No deviations are made from the notes set down by the original composer, who has already done his improvising, discarding any part of it that was not good, and keeping in the best of his musical ideas.

There is nothing extemporaneous about symphonic music, just as there is nothing extemporaneous about sweet dance music. The orchestra plays what is written in the score.

Perhaps the reason I feel so strongly about this is because I have spent many years studying symphonic music. I hope to get away this summer to accept an invitation to conduct the Chicago Symphony Orchestra as guest conductor at three concerts. I prefer this kind of lasting composition to the "spur of the moment" playing on which swing depends for its effect.

I don't like hearing classical music "swung" either. I have to play some of these swing classics because other bands have popularized them and dancers demand them. But personally, I resent hearing some of my favorite classics distorted beyond recognition with the addition of "hot licks" and embellishments.

I don't say I don't like swing, because I do. Lots of people do, of course; and a band like ours must play swing when people want it. We also play rhumbas when people want them.

But I could never consider swing music as important in the whole picture of American music. I think we will play and love tunes like "Night and Day" or "Stardust," long after "Stomping at the Savoy" and "Satan Takes a Holiday" are forgotten.

Hal Kemp and Judy Starr
Conductor of Smooth-Style Orchestra Holds Music for One of His Solo Singers

U. S. Observer Goes to Reich

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, France, July 16 (AP)—The United States sent an official observer into Germany yesterday, at the end of the 33-Nation Refugee Conference, to gather information for a report on the situation of potential refugees in Greater Germany.

George Brandt, who holds the rank of Consul in the American foreign service and who was attached to the American delegation at the conference, left under instructions from the State Department for visits in Berlin, Vienna, Stuttgart, and Hamburg.

A spokesman for the American delegation said Mr. Brandt's mission would be "to gather information from American sources concerning the number and type of persons who desire to leave Germany under the sponsoring of the permanent refugee organization established by the Evian Conference in London."

He is to report to that body after its members assemble Aug. 3 in the British Capital.

Mr. Brandt on his German trip will visit American consuls and consult with them on the situation of Jewish, Roman Catholic and nonsectarian potential refugees. The London organization will deal only with the problem of refugees from Greater Germany.

Fascist Suggests Disarming Oratory

ROME (AP)—The Fascist spokesman, Virginio Gayda, invited President Roosevelt to begin the disarmament he pleaded for at San Francisco by disarming the "aggressive oratory" of American anti-Fascists.

The authoritative editor in his Giornale d'Italia took note of the President's "good intentions," but added that Mr. Roosevelt's words left a citizen of the world "somewhat perplexed."

"They come," he said, "a few weeks after a decision of the three great democratic militaristic powers to alter their Washington decision and, entirely because of American insistence, to increase the maximum tonnage limit of battleships from 35,000 to 45,000 tons."

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Japan Is Advised To Use Its Gold Reserve for War

TOKYO, July 16 (AP)—A resolution urging the Japanese Government to use gold and specie reserves to purchase raw materials was adopted today by the Central Price Policy Commission.

Foreign observers called it one of the most visible signs of financial distress since the conflict in China started a year ago.

If the Government commandeers the specie reserve, it is expected that the money will be used largely to import raw cotton.

Finance Minister Seihin Ikeda, who with other Cabinet members issued a drastic retrenchment program, including curtailment of imports except war materials, on June 23, recently licensed three large purchases of raw cotton designed to carry textile manufacturers through 1938.

That was a part of a desperate effort to regain export markets lost last year when various Government regulations cut both imports and exports to the bone in an effort to save money for munitions.

The reserves of the Bank of Japan total 800,000,000 yen (about $232,000,000). Normally, this is sufficient to guarantee currency.

Financiers, however, doubted that inflation and loss of public confidence would follow even if the Government accepts the suggestion to commandeer reserves. All functions of internal and external finance, it was pointed out, are so tightly controlled that the value of the yen is arbitrarily pegged and a slip is not expected.

Cost of War in China

SHANGHAI, July 16 (AP)—Semi-official Japanese quarters contended today that the year-old Chinese-Japanese War already had cost industry, commerce and agriculture in the two Chinese coastal Provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang alone about $600,000,000.

Losses to industrial enterprises were estimated at $240,000,000. The allegations could not be verified.

Chinese reports, however, said the Government possessed a year's supply of foodstuffs for the Chinese population, including the Army, besides the good crops this season.

Cotton Picking By Hand Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Latest reports on the status of mechanical cotton pickers in the South indicate that hand picking still outranks the machine for clean and careful work.

Charles A. Bennett of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, addressing the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Asilomar, Calif., recently, declared that tests showed the greatest difficulty to be overcome in the development of a satisfactory mechanical cotton picker is the failure to harvest high-quality seed cotton without serious damage to the fiber.

Spinning tests of cotton harvested with newest types of mechanical pickers, show that even with the use of full batteries of gin cleaners and extractors the machine-picked cotton was of appreciably lower grade and yielded much more manufacturing waste than hand-picked cotton from the same field, it was held. Machine-picked cotton, he said, is matted, carries much green leaf and occasionally has green stains on the fiber. It also contains fragments of bark, stems, and long grasses.

From the standpoint of picking the cotton, Mr. Bennett said, the spindle-type mechanical pickers do a fairly good job as they gather about 90 per cent of the open cotton and only three to eight per cent is knocked to the ground.

Dukedom Conveyal Cost British $1,753

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—The British Government told taxpayers today it cost them $1,753 to give former King Edward VIII, now the Duke of Windsor, his new Dukedom and title.

Supplementary civil estimates issued today included an item for £350 for stamp duties on "Royal warrant, letters patent, and the docket creating the Dukedom of Windsor," and 12 shillings for duties on the title "H. R. H. Duke of Windsor."

Edward VIII abdicated in December, 1936, and was succeeded by his brother, now King George VI.

Samuel Insull

PARIS, July 16 (AP) — Samuel Insull, who passed on, welded a $4,000,000,000 public utilities empire touching 37 States.

Mr. Insull's career divided into sharp light and shadows. As a young man he went to the United States from England, where he was born in 1859, and went to work for Thomas Edison, being elected President of the Chicago Edison Company in 1892. The next 40 years saw the building of his enormous utility interests which shrunk in the depression that followed the 1929 stock-market collapse. On Oct. 4, 1932, he was indicted by a Grand Jury at Chicago on charges of embezzlement to support marginal stock operations. Fleeing to Europe, he resisted extradition, but was ultimately returned to the United States for trial. In March, 1935, he was acquitted of the charge as he was four months earlier of mail fraud charges.

Since acquittal he had engaged only sporadically in business activities.

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A Man in the News

Moslem Grand Mufti: Problem in Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Lebanon—The revival of Arab unrest with the recent arrival in Palestine of the new British Commission of Inquiry into the Arab-Jew settlement proposal has once more directed attention to the Grand Mufti. This Arab leader, from his temporary headquarters at Jouneh, Lebanon, is believed to be organizing the Arab boycott against the Commission and the disorderly actions of Arabs which involved riots in Palestine a week ago, followed by a serious brush between British troops and Arab tribesmen said to have crossed the border from Transjordan.

When the British Government permitted Haj Amin al Husseini, Moslem Grand Mufti of Palestine, to escape from Jerusalem last October in elaborate Bedouin disguise via a fishing boat off Jaffa to the Lebanese coast, officials must have reasoned that he would be less of a bother out of the country than in it.

Although believed to be the organizer of Arab unrest in face of the Jewish claims in Palestine, the British had refrained from arresting him, or even from deporting him with other members of the Arab High Committee in their move to check Arab resistance. For in his office of President of the Supreme Moslem Council his prestige has been high with the Arab people.

Solidarity Underestimated

But it is evident that the officials had not estimated correctly the vigor of Arab solidarity outside Palestine nor the determination of unified groups of Arabs to make Britain repent its partition plan for Palestine. In spite of supposedly strict police surveillance in Beirut, Lebanon, where the Grand Mufti has been staying with his son-in-law, the Mufti has been able to reconstitute with Syrian and Palestinian members, the Arab Higher Committee, which Britain dissolved. Either, therefore, French surveillance was purposely lax (with British approval), thus permitting important Arab leaders to establish communication with Haj Husseini, or the leaders were unusually alert in getting around the police. It may have been something of both.

That the committee has now been reconstituted with Syrian members indicates the likelihood of increased activity in a broader field. Moreover, it is another indication that every attempt at crushing concerted Arab action by Great Britain reacts favorably on pan-Arab solidarity and establishes more confidence in the ability of leaders to guide Arab thought out of the morasses of petty retaliation and hatred.

Delicate for France

The presence of the Grand Mufti in French mandated territory has brought about a delicate situation for France, because France is especially eager at this time not only to be on the best possible terms with Great Britain but also to maintain a friendly position toward Arabs generally and Moslems in particular.

French desire to have nothing happen detrimental to normal procedure in relieving France of the mandate after the transition period before complete independence is afforded to Syria and Lebanon, appears to be the motivating element.

At the same time, France has no great affection for the Grand Mufti of Palestine because of his efforts to stir up trouble among Moslems in French Morocco in recent years.

Haj Husseini is an important figure in the Moslem world and has wide influence. His position may be likened to that of a cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church, but it is even more important because Islam as a religious institution is so closely connected with the financial and political elements of Moslem affairs.

Italian Link Unlikely

Whether or not the rumors that Haj Husseini was endeavoring to get to Italy where he can take advantage of the friendship for Islam which Premier Mussolini has been talking about, had foundation, is uncertain. Arab leaders deny completely that this was true and it seems unlikely because they are eager to free themselves from European connections rather than to assume further obligations to a power which probably can only retard the growth of Arab unity.

The Grand Mufti is expected to continue to direct the operations of the newly-formed Syro-Palestine High Committee from the residence in Jouneh, Lebanon, which he has rented, and where he can live as an honored political refugee, ostensibly under strict surveillance but more or less free to do as he wants if he keeps quiet about it.

Keystone
Amin al Husseini
The Grand Mufti of Palestine

British Arm Jewish Village

JERUSALEM, July 16 (AP)—Authorities armed residents of a Jewish village and erected a machine-gun emplacement at the entrance to Jerusalem's old city today in the latest British moves to end the racial terrorism, which has raged for the past 12 days.

Kiriath Eliahu, a suburb of Haifa, where inhabitants are mostly French, was supplied with rifles and ammunition following representations of the French Consulate General.

The center of terrorism again shifted to Jerusalem with the killing of 12 and wounding of some 29 in a bomb explosion among Arab peasants in David Street Market Place. Injuries and fatalities have totaled about 370 since Arab-Jewish racial troubles flared anew July 5.

The famed Black Watch Regiment held the Jaffa Gate to Jerusalem's old city. Armed police escorted every bus taking Jews to pray at the Wailing Wall—the 156-foot wall near the Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem where Jews congregate to lament the fall of Israel and pray for its restoration. Busses were covered with wire netting as protection against bombs. Armed police continually patrolled streets.

Bombings in the Safad Jewish and Arab quarters yesterday, when six Arabs were wounded—three by soldiers' gunfire—complicated the effort for a gradual return to normal conditions in the Holy Land.

Many Arab and Jewish shops already were closed when a strict 6 p. m. curfew was enforced in Jerusalem. Moslems painted crescents on shop doors to save them from incendiary fires which have wiped out scores of Jewish shops. Christian Arabs daubed crosses on their doors.

Truckloads of British troops cruised through the city. All gates of the Old Section were closed. Soldiers with fixed bayonets forestalled a threatened riot among Arabs at a mosque. Encounters continued between soldiers and roving bands in isolated hill localities. An armed band repeatedly attacked Ain Hasophet village south of Haifa Friday but was repulsed by American Jewish settlers.

Long Job Seen in Palestine

MONTREAL, July 16 (CP)—So keenly aroused are the racial passions in Palestine between Jew and Arab that in all probability it will be a matter of several years before a lasting basis of settlements can be reached, Gen. Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, former British High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Military Forces in Palestine and Transjordania, declared upon his arrival in Montreal.

Sir Arthur said the great difficulty facing the Government and police of Palestine was the catching of the actual perpetrator of an act of violence. But the large number of naval ratings and troops being sent to the country now, he continued, should be sufficient to restore comparative quiet.

Jewish settlers as a whole deserve greatest credit for their colonization work, he declared. "They are a very fine body of people and make excellent farmers," he said.

Idaho Beginning Big Highways Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—One of the most important highway improvement projects in Idaho this year is to be begun at once on the basis of information received that $132,648 had been made available by the WPA in Washington, D. C.

It will consist of widening the Old Oregon Trail Highway—one of the heaviest traffic routes in the State. The improvement will extend between Hansen and Buhl, a distance of approximately 30 miles east and west of Twin Falls. Due to this City's position as the largest town and the leading trade center on a 280-mile stretch between Pocatello and Boise in southern Idaho, this particular link has excessively heavy travel the year round.

Supplementing the $132,648 in Federal funds, J. H. Stemmer, State Highway Director, announces that the State Highway Department would contribute $60,000 to oil the reconstructed highway.

Albany Proposal Ignites Sudden Utility Flareup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 15—The Public Utility and Organization of the Legislature Committees of the Constitutional Convention became centers of controversy here as the former reported out a measure seen as an instrument to sabotage Public Service Commission decisions and the latter announced completion of a plan for reapportionment of the State's legislative units that aroused Democratic State leaders to a fighting pitch.

Action by the Utility Committee approved a measure sponsored by Martin W. Deyo, Binghamton Republican, which would make the Court of Appeals and the Appellate Division new fact-finding bodies to overrule the Public Service Commission. The latter was originally set up as a body of experts in the public utility field, and its decisions are not subject to rule by the higher courts save on questions of law. In extending this power to rulings on facts, opponents of the change see the measure as designed to enable the utility interests to delay every determination, decision, or order of the Commission until reviewed by the higher courts.

The problem of public utility regulation has been a source of extreme political embarrassment to New York Republicans many times before now, but the Party leadership had not anticipated its emergence in this critical campaign year. The boldness of the Deyo proposal, however, appeared here to have reopened the old controversy between liberals and conservatives on the power and utility issues.

Even veteran Republicans found its terms unusually bald, and Milo R. Maltbie, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, moved swiftly to block the proposal as threatening the effectiveness of the Commission with legal red tape.

Men of the Trees Meet in England For Summer School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England, July 16—The Summer School of the Men of the Trees opened in Lady Margaret Hall here with a paper on "Tree Magic and Green Glory" by Mr. Richard St. Barbe Baker, the founder of the Society, today. The School continues until July 21, and includes papers on "Trees and the Countryside," "The Floor of the Forest," "Willows," and "Dendrochronology," among other subjects.

English and American tree lovers are gathered here, and it is hoped that the results of their collaboration will be still stronger concentration on the methods necessary to preserve the trees and other natural resources of the world.

Singing Is Urged For Rural Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although the one-room school affords an opportunity for progressive music training which ordinarily cannot be matched by large city schools, only 5 per cent of American children in rural areas are taught music, Samuel T. Burns, Louisiana Director of Music, reported to the Columbia University Summer session. Mr. Burns holds that, since 7,000,000 children, nearly one-third of the total child population in the nation, attend rural schools, any effort designed to make America musical must be concerned with this lack of training.

To remedy it he would introduce a rich repertory of songs, training in response to rhythm in music and the fundamentals of music, contact with the world's best music, and training in instrument playing for ensemble performances.

"Music in rural schools has a value as great or even greater than in city schools," Mr. Burns' report continues. "The rural child has fewer outside sources of diversion and a greater need of self-resourcefulness in recreation than the city child. Music is such a source."

A study of activities in which children engage "just for fun," shows singing listed by a greater percentage of country than city children, according to Mr. Burns, who adds that rural students respond more heartily in music than their city cousins.

Beavers Work For Uncle Sam

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Dam builders which wear fur coats summer and winter are taking Government conservation jobs in Idaho at the rate of 100 a month.

These dam builders are beavers. They cost the Government about $5 each, and in a year each does about $300 worth of work, preventing soil erosion and improving watering facilities and forage crop conditions on Federal grazing lands. Project managers say they don't worry about prevailing wage rates, minimum hours, or child labor.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has received a report on his Federal beavers from F. R. Carpenter, Director of the Division of Grazing. Last year 200 of them were put to work on Government land in Idaho, and this summer from 500 to 600 are to be given jobs.

The beavers are trapped on streams where their work isn't needed, and with the help of the Idaho State Game Department and the United States Biological Survey they are settled in colonies of 20 each on streams where they can build dams that will do some good.

After they are trapped, they are kept in CCC camps for a few days and given Government rations of corn on the cob, apples, carrots, bread, and grain. The CCC boys build temporary dams to give the beavers a start.

The Government first tried this stunt in 1922, when beavers were used to stop silting in irrigation streams in Idaho. Now various Government agencies intend to use them for conservation work on Federal range areas in Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming.

Russia Buys Most in U. S.

Soviet Russia buys more merchandise from United States firms than from the concerns of any other country, Germany is the second ranking supplier of merchandise to Russia.

Sixth Commandment Gives Safety Theme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Pulpits and playgrounds have been enlisted in the latest drive of the Traffic Safety Council of Metropolitan Cincinnati to bring safety to this City's streets. On a recent Sunday many pastors devoted part of their sermons to a message of safety emphasizing the application of the sixth Bible Commandment to driving.

The work at the playgrounds includes talks on safety by police officers, with special safety movies followed by a series of posters changed each week.

When asking for the pastors' cooperation the Council furnished a copy of the strong sermon preached by the Rev. William F. Hastings, First Congregational Church, Ithaca, N. Y., which attracted nationwide attention for its forcefulness.

Martial Law Ordered At Arizona Prison

FLORENCE, Ariz., July 16 (AP)—National guardsmen moved on Florence today to establish martial law at badly overcrowded state prison under orders of Gov. R. C. Stanford.

Eighteen convicts have "walked away" from the prison since June 7, Warden John G. Eager told Governor Stanford in appealing for aid. Eleven, including one life-term murderer, still are fugitives.

About 150 trusty prisoners sleep outside the prison walls. The institution has accommodations for only half its population.

Administrator

© International
Elmer F. Andrews
Appointed Federal Administrator of the Wage and Hour Law

Andrews named Wage-Hour Administrator, pledges fair play for labor and industry: Pages 1 and 3.

Hopkins Upholds WPA's 'Freedom From Politics'

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 16 (AP)—Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins replied today to critics of WPA with an assertion the agency was freer from political coercion "than most large private enterprises."

Mr. Hopkins defended the Works Progress Administration in discussing what he termed the "federal policies of great importance upon which people disagree most frequently." He listed them, in an address prepared for the Chautauqua Institution, in this order:

1. Relationship of government to business.
2. Government policy toward labor and collective bargaining.
3. The relief policy.

"In each locality," he said, "the eligibility of needy workers for our program is determined, not by WPA, but by the constituted local welfare authorities. If there is political discrimination at that point, it is a matter for the local citizenry to handle.

"On the other points (charges of high cost of work-relief, lack of endeavor by workers, doubtful value of projects, and competition with private industry) I do not believe that WPA is perfect, any more than democracy is perfect; but I believe it is remarkably clean for an organization of its size."

World Warned To Halt Folly Of Arms Race

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, coupled a hopeful view of the economic situation yesterday with a stern warning that the world must find a way to halt the "terrifying total of expenditure on armaments."

In the House of Commons debate on the Government's finance bill, Sir John defended his staggering budget of nearly one billion pounds by declaring the world economic status today "has no resemblance of the situation before the depression."

Conditions both in the United States and in Britain are "vastly better" now, Sir John said.

"In the United States," he said, "there has, of course, been a setback. But, on the balance, undoubtedly, things in that great country are vastly better than they were in 1931—and the same thing is true in our own case."

Following debate the House approved the finance bill without a record vote.

Britain's big budget provides for an expenditure of £264,000,000 for the fighting services. Regarding arms costs Sir John said:

"If we do not succeed, and the World does not succeed, in finding some way in which we can stop the folly of this everlasting expenditure on armaments, then indeed the future we are preparing for our children is one at which we may shudder."

This warning against rearmament followed by one day upon President Roosevelt's statement in San Francisco that the United States was eager to take part in a general disarmament movement.

"We speak," Sir John said, "as if our civilization was securely based, but there have been other civilizations than ours. Tutankhamen was forgotten until he was dug up.

The share of the United States in the recession and in prospects for recovery ran through the entire debate.

Henry Graham White, of the Liberal Opposition said:

"America is priming pumps, but we are doing something even worse—we are priming guns all the time.

"Something beneficial may come out of a pump. It is by no means certain that anything of value from an economic point of view will come out of a gun."

The Conservative side argued for greater co-operation with the United States and for extended credits to Central and Eastern Europe to reverse Britain's unfavorable balance of trade.

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, a Conservative, declared one thing that would help Britain more than a British - American trade treaty would be "some settlement of the war debt."

Auto Union Purge Expands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Internecine strife in the powerful United Automobile Workers Union, generally called a drive to drive out Communist influences, swept into this section today as all 10 officers of its Local 118 were either ousted or resigned.

These officers, who presided over most of the 2,000 workers in the two General Motor plants here, are additional victims of the campaign begun by Homer Martin, President of the U. A. W. A., in an intensification of inter-union warfare which coincides within 24 hours with a rank and file movement to end the dissension in the U. A. W. A. Representatives, purporting to speak for 200,000 automobile workers throughout the country last Wednesday, petitioned John L. Lewis, President of the Committee for Industrial Organization, to intervene to end the strife, which, they claim, is merely a political head hunt among the leaders and in no way reflects the wishes of the members.

The purge of the U. A. W. U. began on June 13, when Mr. Martin announced the suspension of five national officers of the Union including Richard Frankenstein, Vice-President, on charges of insurrection. The action here followed the visit of Bert Harris, representative of the Union's International Board, who organized an ouster meeting and subsequently declared that he had obtained enough votes to force the resignation of Paul Phillippe, President of Local 118, and Alexander MacGowan, Vice-President.

Three other officers resigned to expedite the purge, because they oppose the policies of the local President and Vice-President. The remaining five officials were removed from office.

The charge against these officials, as in the case of other ousted leaders, was that they were introducing Communist elements into the Union. Actually, the situation is vastly complicated, involving cross currents of opposing policies and personalities, transcending the simple issue of moderate orientation.

Mr. Harris declared that the reorganization of the local here would be the signal for a closed shop drive in the Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants.

Hosiery Trade Expects Upturn

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Philadelphia: Union leaders and employers alike predicted a new three-year contract between the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America would promote the introduction of new equipment and increase employment in the industry. The agreement, first three-year pact signed by the groups, is designed to stabilize earnings and is practically a renewal of the current one-year national contract, including wage scales, which expires Aug. 31.

Sacramento, Calif.: Striking lumbermen and sawmill workers, assertedly evicted from Westwood, saw Gov. Frank F. Merriam, and heard that he would use "his good influences to make it possible for them to return to their homes." Requests for troops to be sent to the remote mountain lumber town were refused.

Washington—The Labor Board has ordered the Lone Star Bag and Bagging Company, Houston, Texas, to reimburse its employees for the dues they paid through a check-off system to a so-called company union. The dues were 10 cents a week.

New Orleans, La.—Federal District Judge Wayne G. Borah refused to enjoin police from interfering with organizing activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization. He warned, however, an injunction could be issued within 24 hours if events warranted.

North Tarrytown, N. Y.—A purge of "all those who follow the Communist Party lines" was started in Local 118, Automobile Workers of America, with the suspension of seven union officials.

Crack B. & O. Trains Add Diesel Engines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—With the addition of diesel-powered engines to its two crack streamliners, Royal Blue and Columbian, operating between New York and Washington, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad now has in service five diesel-powered feature trains. The three others are the Capitol Limited to Chicago, the National Limited to Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, and the Abraham Lincoln between Chicago and St. Louis.

By using diesel engines, passengers are assured of a smooth and comfortable ride, without jar or jolt, in starting and stopping. It eliminates the need for frequent changes of engines on long runs. Officials of the B. & O. believe this improvement will do much to stimulate railroad travel.

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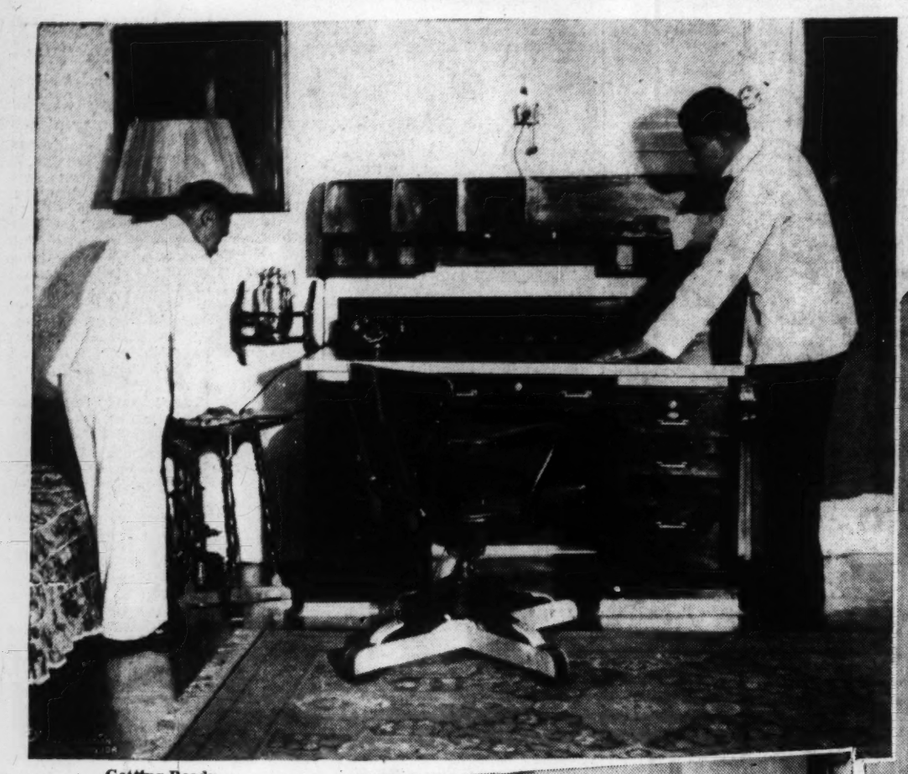
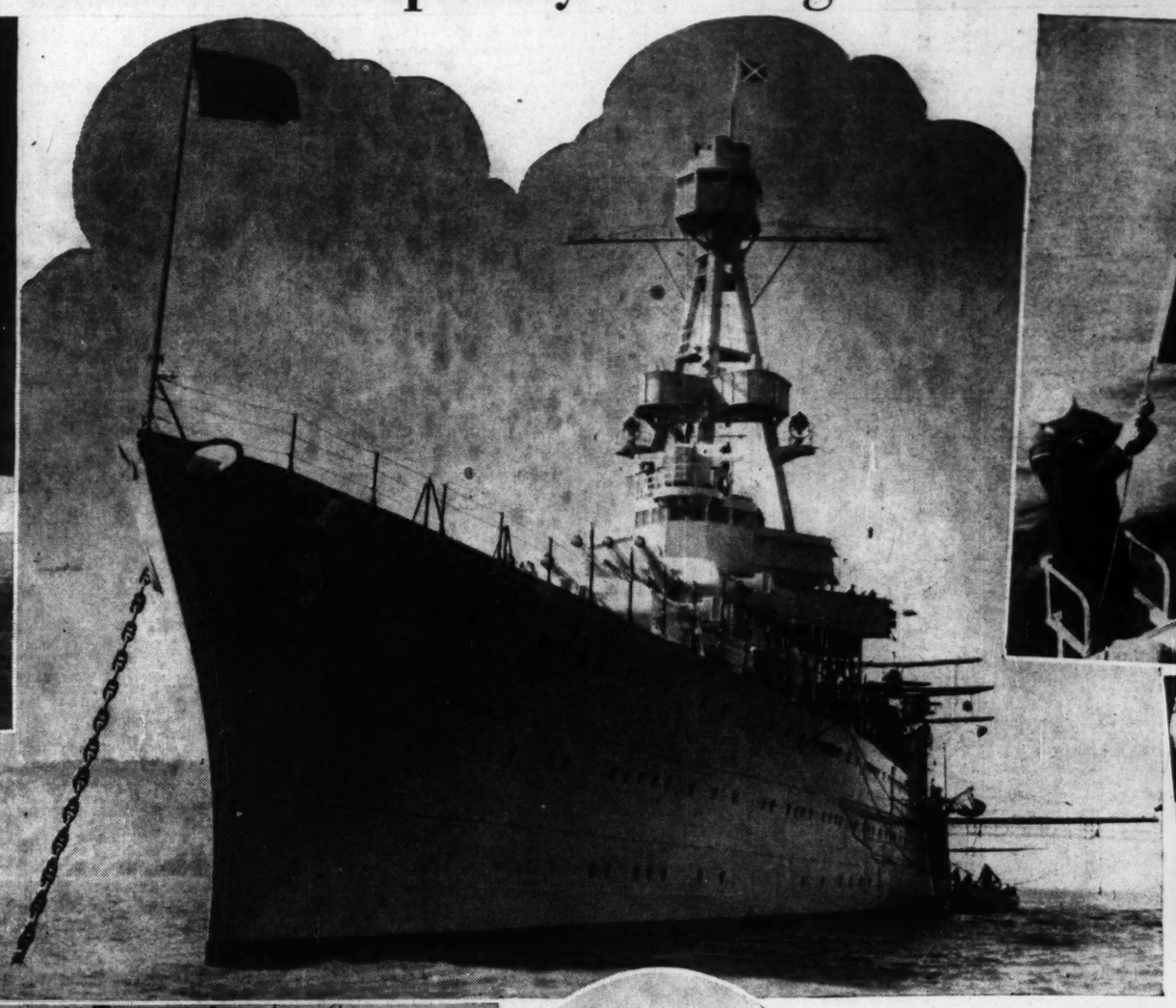
U. S. Cruiser Houston Becomes Temporary Floating White House



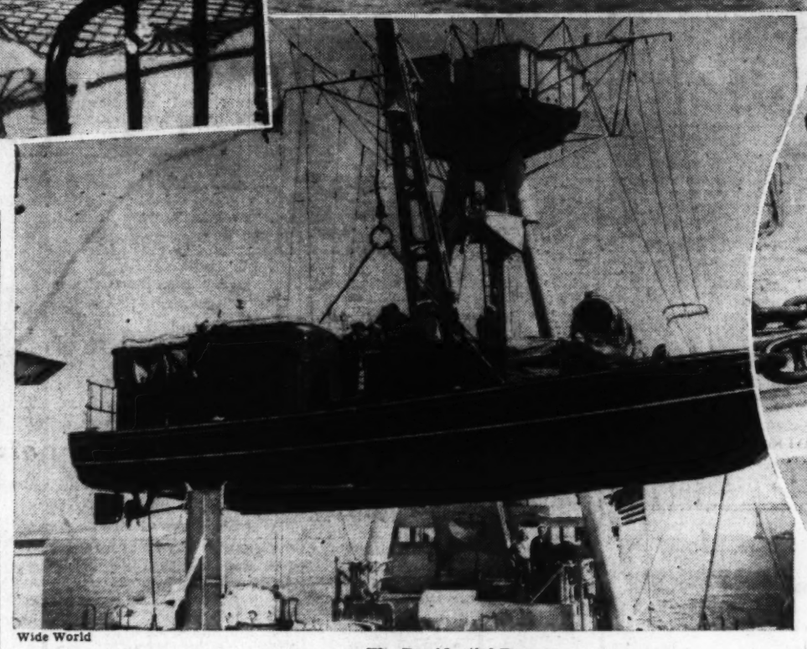
Getting Ready
Everything Is Made Shipshape for the President



The U. S. S. Houston and President's Flag
Shown at Her Anchorage in San Francisco Bay

Top — Signalman William L. Owens
Bottom—First Class Cook Irineo Esperanicilla, Mr. Roosevelt's Personal Chef

President's Quarters
Where Chief Executive Will Sleep Aboard Ship



Wide World

The Presidential Barge
Forty-Foot Launch, Finished in Mahogany and Brass Trimmed, Will Be Used for All Visits Ashore, Private and Official. It Is Given a Thorough Inspection

Officers Are Alert
Keep Close Eye on What Is Photographed on the Cruiser

Lewis C.I.O. Group Opens Crusade To 'Purge' Congress

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Labor's Nonpartisan League, headed by John L. Lewis, formally embarked last night on its long-heralded attempt to "purge" out of public life, members of Congress unsatisfactory to it.

E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of the League, announced that the organization had rated all congressmen in four classifications, and that about 40 of them had "D" ratings, meaning the League was unalterably opposed to their re-election.

The League was especially bitter, it was indicated, against legislators who fought or hampered the wage-hour bill.

Mr. Oliver said the four classifications given to Congressmen were "A," those whom the League favored very highly, about 40 in all; "B," those also in favor but not as active in behalf of labor legislation as the first group; "C," those who had a "poor progressive record and who would in general be opposed by the League;" and "D," those "who were so actively against labor that nobody could do worse than they."

He also named a partial list of Democratic Senators to whom, he said, the League had given these ratings:

"A"—Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma and Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky.

"B"—W. G. McAdoo of California and Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio.

"C"—Pat McCarran of Nevada and Alva B. Adams of Colorado.

"D"—Millard F. Tydings of Maryland and Walter F. George of Georgia.

Mr. Oliver read out this list as being the names of House members to whom the League was opposed:

Democrats: Clark and Doughton, North Carolina; Steagall, Alabama; Driver, Arkansas; Lea, California; Lewis and Cummings, Colorado; Cox and Vinson, Georgia; White, Idaho; Kocialkowski, Illinois; Pettengill (not up for re-election), Indiana; De Rouen, Louisiana; Rankin and Whittington, Mississippi; Coffee, Nebraska; Lamneck, Ohio; McReynolds, Tennessee; Dies, Sumners, Mansfield, Lanham and West, Texas; Bland and Howard Smith, Virginia; Joe Smith, West Virginia.

Republicans: Lambertson, Kansas; Brewster, Maine; Treadway and Martin, Massachusetts; Hoffman, and Mapes, Michigan; Knutson, Minnesota; Eaton and McLean, New Jersey; Taber and Wadsworth, New York; Rich and Ditter, Pennsylvania; Taylor, Tennessee.

Andrews Sees Fair Play For Labor-Industry

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews is looking forward to his new position of Administrator of the Wage-Hour Law as a "rather pleasant job," at which "I want very much to make good."

Mr. Andrews was appointed to the national post yesterday by President Roosevelt. He is now industrial commissioner of New York State.

Discussing the possibilities of the Wage-Hour Law, he said:

"Almost everybody is bound to benefit. Labor, of course, is in a much better condition.

"A national system of regulation of hours and wages will eliminate a lot of unfair competition. It will prevent industry from moving from one part of the country to another in search of cheap labor. That will be of particular benefit to States like New York.

"In general, it will serve to create good fellowship and a decent understanding between labor and industry. It will increase the purchasing power of the nation, lack of which has caused great unemployment."

New Deal Supporter

Mr. Andrews, a supporter of New Deal legislation who became Industrial Commissioner when Miss Frances Perkins was appointed United States Secretary of Labor, announced three weeks ago a willingness to campaign for the Lieutenant Governorship of the State. Appointment to the Federal post throws such ambitions overboard.

In going to Washington, Mr. Andrews will follow several former New York State officials besides his predecessor, Miss Perkins.

President Roosevelt, two-time New York Governor, called to the Capitol Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury and former State Conservation Commissioner; Surgeon General Thomas Parran, Jr., once State Health Commissioner, and Postmaster General James A. Farley, who was Chairman of the State Athletic Commission.

A preview of some difficulties he will encounter was given in Congress during the protracted battle over the bill. The principal line was drawn between the South and North over wage differentials.

Southerners Yielded

Southern legislators finally yielded in their demand for specific differentials, accepting instead provisions for exemptions from the wage minima where they might curtail employment seriously.

The Wage-Hour Act, effective Oct. 24, will apply to all interstate industry a "floor" for wages and a "ceiling" for hours, designed to reach maximum effectiveness in seven years or less.

The initial wage minimum will be 25 cents an hour, advancing automatically to 30 cents an hour after one year. Thereafter it will be raised as rapidly as possible on recommendation of boards to be appointed for each industry.

The first maximum on hours will be 44 a week. This will decline to 42 hours the second year, and 40 hours thereafter, with exceptions possible in the case of brief, seasonal industries.

President Off for Three Weeks Without Press

By Erwin D. Canham
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, July 16—After an impressive drive through miles of cheering Southern Californians, President Roosevelt late today was sailing off over the Pacific from San Diego for three weeks of blue-water relaxation. Last night he announced the appointment of Elmer Andrews, New York industrial commissioner, to administer the new wage-hour law.

For the first time, the President is taking no newspaper men in his own ship or its accompanying vessels. Always before on his trips, there have been three reporters for the press associations on a convoying man of war. They were able to see the President if he left his ship for fishing, and twice a week they had press conferences with him.

But now, from July 16 at San Diego to Aug. 5 at Panama City, the President will be entirely beyond the scrutiny of the press. He will, of course, be technically on American soil, and remains fully President, although 1000 miles or more away from American shores. Vice-President Garner, in his Uvalde retreat, will probably have no connection whatever with affairs of state.

The President will have two major links with the mainland. As he carefully explained in one or two rear-platform talks during this trip, he will be within a few minutes' radio contact with Washington. He can be reached almost as easily as you telephone the next town. Likewise, his regular mail carrier, Herbert G. Theurer of the U. S. Post Office, will be flying out to the Houston regularly with dispatches, state papers, letters and reports from Washington.

But newsmen who have travelled afloat with the President before point out that his isolation is greater than at any previous time, and that news of any untoward event during his fishing or other activities would be transmitted only through his own Secretariat. Stephen T. Early, his press secretary, is making the trip on the U. S. S. Houston, the President's shining new craft.

Route of Cruise

The plan is to cruise down to the Cocos Islands, thence to the Galapagos Islands—which lie not far off the Equator—for fishing. Then the Houston comes through the Panama Canal, being due at Panama City on Aug. 5; thence the vessel steams up to Pensacola, Fla., and the President is due to land on Aug. 9. Accompanying the President are Frederick Adams, free lance ichthyologist from New York City, and Basil O'Connor, his former law partner, in addition to his usual aides, Mr. Early, and a squad of secret service men. The President's routine at sea includes a good deal of rest and relaxation; much reading of documents and official matter; a large amount of fishing; and participation in naval exercises designed to show off the latest devices and operations of a new 10,000-ton cruiser. This is what lies ahead of Mr. Roosevelt.

Behind him lie the effects of another of his formidable transcontinental trips. He has endorsed, in one way or another, major candidates in the Democratic primaries of Ohio, Kentucky, Kansas, Oklahoma and California. His favors fell less directly on Congressional candidates in Texas. In Colorado and Nevada, though presented with the opportunity, he did not endorse candidates who are opposing two anti-court bill Senators, nor did he rebuke these two recalcitrants, but granted them the freedom of his own rear-platform. The first results of the trip—if a casual relation can be traced—arose in the victory of New Deal candidates in Oklahoma at the Tuesday primaries. In California, Senator William Gibbs McAdoo was almost the only politician who is running for re-election to see much of the President, and he was in almost continuous evidence. No officials in the President's party denied the inference that Mr. Roosevelt was trying to help his old friend, the junior Senator from California. On a day-long automobile tour, the President had for his companions Senator and Mrs. McAdoo.

"Purge" Dwindled

Otherwise than from these evidences, the famous New Deal "purge" has dwindled to low proportions. The President, in his transcontinental progress, has helped his avowed friends, and been tolerant toward those who once—in the court fight—strayed from the reservation. He has only been critical of avowed anti-New Dealers. So not a great load is left of the purge in area traversed this time.

Apart from his passing incursions into State politics, Mr. Roosevelt has toured as the President rather than as head of the Democratic Party. Most of his speeches have been keyed to this note. In the East, he talked largely of his broad social and economic objectives, and vowed to press on. Farther west, he talked principally of water and soil conservation. But all the time, he was greeting the people as their Chief Executive. That is his most effective role, as in the famous "dust bowl" trip of 1936, officially nonpolitical, but which was probably the most successful vote-getting trip of that year.

And so observers of this expedition have inevitably begun to ask: "What about 1940?" They are wondering if the President is getting more and more in candidatorial mood, as he travels over the country, seeing evidences of his own personal strength everywhere, but many signs that other New Dealers could not capture the same enthusiasms.

Nowhere have the crowds been so great as in California, San Francisco gave the President a tremendous turnout, and Los Angeles County, the largest population area in the State, was even more enthusiastic. Earlier in the mostly Democratic territory we have traversed the crowds were ample and as noisy as could be expected outside a campaign year. All told, they evoke the same reflections concerning Mr. Roosevelt's strong personal hold on the big voting masses of population that have been evident in his transcontinental trips of 1934, 1935, and 1937, as well as the campaign forays of 1936. And so, as the President sails out into the setting sun, the riddle of 1940 is writ largely in the political skies.

Farley Barometer: 'As Alaska Goes—'

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley, one of America's foremost political-barometer readers, sails for Alaska today to take a reading on how the Nation will vote in the autumn elections.

Mr. Farley told interviewers here "it looks like a Democratic year," and that he wouldn't be surprised if he found confirmation of the belief in Alaska.

"Alaska is a pretty good political barometer," he said. "Last election Maine showed how Maine and Vermont were going to go. But the Alaska vote indicated in advance how the West and the rest of the Nation felt about it."

In a speech to the National Convention of the Young Democrats of America last night, Mr. Farley urged the youth of the Nation to "give us a Roosevelt Congress" in this year's Congressional elections.

Wage-Hour Act Called Answer To Public Cry for Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 16—L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wages and Hours Act for the United States Department of Labor, told the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs that public opinion demanded passage of the Act, and public opinion must support its impartial administration.

Replying to what he described as "talk about the inability of the Country to stand the wage increases that will come from the operation of the Fair Labor Standards Act," the speaker said "the Country cannot afford to stand the wastage of human life which comes from malnutrition and inadequate standards of living."

Mr. Walling explained that the Fair Labor Standards Act says, in effect, that "persons engaged in interstate commerce who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of using interstate commerce for the transportation of their goods may not do so unless they are willing to refrain from doing things repugnant to the social conscience of the Country. These employers must not pay their labor less than 25 cents an hour for the first year of operation of the Act. They must not work their employees more than 44 hours a week unless they compensate them on an overtime basis, and they must not employ children in violation of the statute. Surely these requirements are reasonable and ought not to be burdensome to any efficient, fair-minded employer."

Lee Pressman, General Counsel of the Committee for Industrial Organization, said that the C. I. O. was uniting with progressive forces throughout the Country in support of "liberal and progressive candidates." "The party label is not of particular importance at the present time," he added in a speech before the Institute.

Social Security Issue

At the final evening session, Ralph M. Immel, Executive Director of the National Progressive Party, David J. Lewis, Representative from the Sixth Maryland District, for the Democratic Party, and Dewey Short, member of Congress from the Seventh Missouri District, for the Republicans, discussed the political outlook.

Dr. Herman Feldman, former Chairman of the New Hampshire Commission on Unemployment Reserves, now teacher in Dartmouth, told the Affairs Institute that unless some uniformity is applied through national pressure, the administration of unemployment compensation will never become orderly, but will remain full of inconsistencies, glaring inequalities, and contrasting efficiencies depending upon the backwardness or enlightenment of the states.

Russia Independent

"The chief fault of the present system is that, although unemployment must be dealt with on a national basis, unemployment compensation is parceled out among 49 jurisdictions without adequate control or unification through a national source. Much as we may dislike centralization, there is one field in which national power must be strengthened and in which localism is clearly inappropriate," he said.

"If public confidence is to be developed," he said, "it is vital that the personnel be chosen on the basis of proved fitness. The Federal Administration of social security has from the beginning staffed through civil service procedures. With regard to the states, the situation has been otherwise."

Constantine A. Oumansky, charge d'affaires of the Russian Embassy, said his country was prepared to develop its co-operation with other nations in the interest of trade and peace, but that, meanwhile:

"We have reached such a degree of economic independence that foreign trade plays a subsidiary role in our national economy, and in case of emergency we will not have to rely on any outside sources of supply."

Russia, he said, does "not need foreign lands for any purposes whatsoever" because of "unlimited" possibilities for expansion at home and because a "social order embodied in our constitution has made business cycles and unemployment unconstitutional."

Of All Things . . . !

And Nobody Came

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—Through the columns of the newspapers in this territory the Public Works Administration advertised an open meeting for municipalities, school districts, county government offices, or other official divisions of the territory to file requests for funds. Funds requested were to be used in the construction of public projects.

At the appointed hour the meeting was attended by—the PWA officials.

Horse and Buggy Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—Traffic laws, as they are known today, are not entirely the result of the invention and development of the automobile. Proof of this fact was recently unearthed by Henry L. Howe, City Recorder.

Mr. Howe dug up records which disclosed that the city had limited the speed at which a horse could be driven within the city limits. Dobbin was to be kept down to five miles an hour. A right smart speed it was, too, old timers reflected. But the City Council even undertook the task of keeping the younger generation from pulling any "fancy didos" by passing an ordinance prohibiting "the hitching of horses to a vehicle in any manner that prevented their facing traffic."

To make it complete, Mr. Howe also learned that "parking teams on Third Street for more than 30 minutes" was a violation of the law.

Turtle With Periscope

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A newly-arrived turtle at the zoo doesn't need to worry about the heat—he carries his own weather-conditioning system. The matamata is equipped with a long slender tube, like a soda straw, on the end of his snout. He can lie in a cool pool indefinitely, with his breathing tube protruding above the water like a periscope.

Honest Motorist Pays

PAXIMOS, Pa. (AP)—A motorist whom garage owner Nathan Adams "trusted" for two gallons of gasoline "12 or 13 years ago" has paid his bill.

Adams received an anonymous letter saying, "Several times I wanted to send the money but it slipped my mind or something else had to be done at the moment." Enclosed was $1 and this apology: "I'm awfully sorry for the long delay."

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Reds Surprise Baseball World With Freshmen—Dean to Face Bees—P. G. A. Final

Cincinnati Leads Rookie Parade in 1938 Campaign

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This has been a banner season for rookies. As National and American league clubs continued today in the hotly contested pennant races, some 25 freshmen were holding regular berths. Where Boston last year contributed three prominent newcomers —Lou Fette, Jim Turner and Bobby Doerr—the Hub currently has only Jim Bagby, Jr., in the rookie parade.

The tight flag races can be traced directly to the influx of new talent. The arrival of outstanding freshmen with the Indians and Red Sox have reduced the Yankee monopoly in the American League. For the same reason, the Reds and Pirates are giving the Giants and Cubs an interesting battle in the National.

The honor of owning 1938's outstanding rookie belongs to Bill McKechnie at Cincinnati. In Johnny Vander Meer the Reds have a young pitcher who should left-hand senior circuit batters for many years. He pitched successive no-hit games against the Bees and Dodgers. He stopped the powerful American League hitters cold in the recent all-star game. Johnny wins the 1938 award by a comfortable margin.

Runnerup honors in the majors will probably belong to either Joe Gordon of the Yankees or Ken Keltner of Cleveland, two American Leaguers. Keltner shot to the front during the first half of the season and is in a large measure responsible for the rise of the Indians. He has filled a big hole in his team's defense at third base and also added punch to the attack. Ken has passed the 60 mark in runs batted in.

But during the past few weeks, Gordon has come fast, and will give Keltner a battle in the final analysis. Joe has sparked a Yankee team that was floundering before he returned to second base. If the Yanks are successful in their bid for that third straight pennant, Gordon will undoubtedly hold an edge on Keltner. However, if the Tribe upsets the race, Ken will be the man.

Cincinnati wins the team rookie honors with four places. Along with Vander Meer, the Reds have Frank "Buck" McCormick, first baseman, who shapes up as one of the coming stars of the National League; Harry Craft, center fielder, and Willard Hershberger, catcher. The last named is in the shadow of Ernie Lombardi, but has shown McKechnie enough to warrant permanent retention.

Johnny Rizzo, from Columbus, and Bob Klinger, a draftee from Sacramento, have played major parts in Pittsburgh's climb among the National League contenders. Rizzo is a right-hand-hitting outfielder. Klinger is a right-handed pitcher.

The Dodgers present three newcomers in Ernie Koy, an outfielder who formerly belonged to the Yankees; and Pressnell and Posedel, a pair of winning pitchers. The Cardinals have Enos Slaughter, a hard-hitting outfielder, and Bill McGee, a husky right-handed hurler. The Phillies offer Emmett Mueller, second baseman, and the Giants, Bill Lohrman, a relief pitcher.

In the American League, Connie Mack has discovered Sam Chapman, the University of California outfield flash, and Dario Lodigiani, a little Italian second sacker. Along with Keltner, Cleveland has Jeff Heath, left fielder, and Johnny Humphries, who looks like a real pitcher.

Steinbacher, White Sox; Case, Senators; Chandler, Yankees; Bagby, Red Sox; Eisenstat, Tigers, and Howard Mills, Browns, round out the more prominent American roster.

* * *

Tomorrow, the Red Sox play their scheduled doubleheader with the Browns, the first game starting as usual at 1:30 o'clock.

* * *

Monday is an open date in the Hub. On Tuesday the Chicago White Sox come in for four games in three days. The twin bill comes on Wednesday.

Wally Berger Setting Pace In National

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—While Earl Averill of the Cleveland Indians continues to ride along as easily as you please at the top of the American League batting heap, there's no telling from week to week who's going to be at the head of the National League hit parade.

Averill had an easier time than ever this week, boosting his season average four points to .375 with nine hits in 21 chances, and increasing his pace-setting margin to 24 points over Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox, whose .351 mark took second place by a point from Cecil Travis of Washington.

Meantime, Ernie Lombardi, the Cincinnati Reds' clouting catcher, who had a 20-point margin in the National League race a week ago, continued to hit hard, but couldn't come close to keeping up with the pace walloping Wally Berger set during the week. This newcomer to the Reds clouted 18 hits in 30 chances, boosted his mark 52 points, and skyrocketed into first place with a gaudy .380 average. Lombardi, winding up with a .368 mark, dropped to second.

Only two newcomers broke into the leading set during the week, and both were in the American League. Jackie Hayes, the White Sox infielder, climbed into a tie for eighth with Joe Vosmik of the Red Sox, with .328, and Red Rolfe, the classy third sacker of the Yankees, took over tenth place with .322. Season records of the first 10 in each league:

American League

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Averill, Cleveland	73	269	61	101	.375
Foxx, Boston	74	279	67	98	.351
Travis, Washington	79	312	52	109	.350
Trosky, Cleveland	71	262	54	91	.347
Steinbacher, Chicago	68	273	40	94	.344
Myers, Washington	86	221	45	75	.339
Di Maggio, New York	65	273	56	90	.330
Vosmik, Boston	70	293	59	96	.328
Hayes, Chicago	61	238	40	78	.328
Rolfe, New York	75	311	64	100	.322

National League

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Berger, Cincinnati	45	158	34	60	.380
Lombardi, Cincinnati	61	234	29	86	.368
Medwick, St. Louis	69	277	46	97	.350
McCormick, Cincinnati	75	321	49	110	.343
Goodman, Cincinnati	73	289	66	97	.336
Suhr, Pittsburgh	69	249	49	82	.329
Hack, Chicago	74	298	52	97	.325
Phelps, Brooklyn	49	161	24	52	.323
Martin, Philadelphia	71	291	41	93	.320
Danning, New York	66	240	31	76	.317

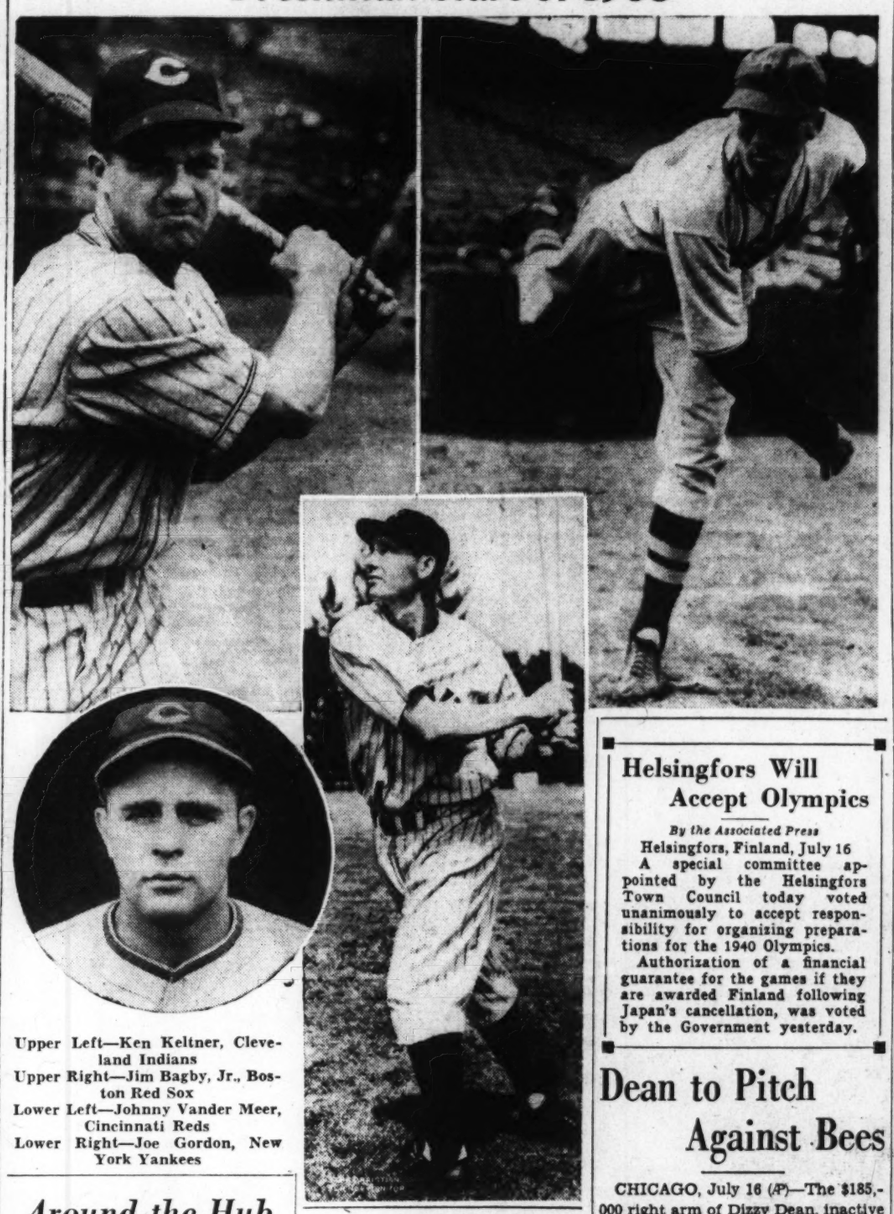
National League

Team	W	L	P.C.
Pittsburgh	45	27	.625
New York	48	29	.623
Cincinnati	42	32	.568
Chicago	41	35	.539
Boston	34	35	.493
Brooklyn	33	43	.434
St. Louis	30	43	.411
Philadelphia	21	50	.296

Results July 15

New York 3, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 9, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 10, Boston 6.

Freshman Stars of 1938



Upper Left—Ken Keltner, Cleveland Indians
Upper Right—Jim Bagby, Jr., Boston Red Sox
Lower Left—Johnny Vander Meer, Cincinnati Reds
Lower Right—Joe Gordon, New York Yankees

Around the Hub

Anxiously the Red Sox fans await the workout of Lefty Grove. The veteran port-side pitcher spent a night and day in the hospital where his arm underwent microscopic investigation and no diagnosis proved convincing. While resting, the arm recovered from a numbness and as Grove returned to public life his arm felt all right and he will begin giving it a workout right away.

* * *

Bobby Doerr endeared himself to the Fenway patrons yesterday with that sixth-inning home run with the bases full. It was Ladies' Day and they shrieked and screeched in delight as the young second baseman provided the winning impetus. The Sox won the game 5-3.

* * *

Out in St. Louis the Bees ran into a snag of getting men on base, but being unable to bring them home. Twelve runners were left stranded on the bags and the Cards, despite five errors, beat the locals 10-6.

* * *

Upsets took place in Salem, N. H., last night when three New England A. A. U. swimming champions were dethroned. Doris Brennan of the Olneyville Boys' Club auxiliary shattered two marks in winning the 440-yard freestyle from Patricia Power of the Worcester W. S. A., defending champion. Her time of 5m. 59.6s. shaved 3.4s. from the N. E. mark and 5.6s. from the championship record, both of which were held by Alice Bridges.

* * *

George Gibbons won the national junior 880-yard freestyle title in 11m. 22.2s., breaking the N. E. mark. Mary Sadowski of the Boston S. A. upset defending champion Dorothea Bliss in the senior highboard diving and Alan Brennon of the B. S. A. won the N. E. A. A. U. senior 100-meter freestyle in 1m. 3.2s. for a new N. E. record. Tom McGrath was the only champion to survive; he retained his senior 100-meter backstroke title. Edith Ledwell of the B. S. A. broke a record for the junior 50-meter freestyle of 34.8s.

* * *

The Heath brothers, Mel and Milan, of Brae Burn, won the qualifying medal in the Herbert Jacques Memorial Cup four-ball play at The Country Club yesterday with a blistering 67. Bobby Knowles of the home club and Ted Bishop of Woodland were second with a 68.

* * *

Mrs. E. H. Baker of Oakley and Mrs. Henri Prunaret of Charles River won the women's four-ball final at Tedesco yesterday, defeating Grace English and Mrs. Robert F. Kimball of the home club, 3 and 2.

* * *

The entry of Bobby Riggs in the Longwood Bowl tournament which begins Monday at the Longwood Cricket Club gives the tournament ranking importance. Riggs is ranked No. 2 player in the United States today, Sydney Wood, making a comeback, also is entered, and it is expected that Wilmer Allison, winner last year, will be out to retain the honor. Several newcomers are billed to appear.

Helen Waterhouse Wins

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 16 (AP)—Helen Waterhouse of Providence yesterday joined the list of rising young golf stars who have used the Griswold Cup as a stepping-stone towards something more than local prominence. The hard-hitting youngster won the prized trophy by defeating her hometown rival, Mrs. Fred G. Davis, 3 and 2 in the 18-hole final match of 20th annual Shenecossett women's invitation tournament.

Aggressive Chess Marks First Round Of Championship

The first round of the finals of the American Chess Federation Congress, now in progress at the Hotel Touraine, Boston, was filled with exciting contests. In the championship section, the games were hardly out of the opening before I. Horowitz, New York expert and member of several victorious United States teams in international competition, had scored a point at the expense of Burton O. Dahlstrom, Chicago expert, who drifted into an inferior variation of the Sicilian and lost a piece, resigning on his 21st move.

One of the most exciting games was between David Polland, defending champion, and Boris Blumin. In mid-game complications of a Queen's Indian, Polland allowed his Queen side to be broken up, at the same time forcing his opponent's king into the center. Just when it looked as if Blumin could consolidate his position and win with extra pawns, Polland offered another pawn, clearing the way for his Bishop to administer the coup de grace. The concluding play delighted and amazed the spectators. Polland scored in 44 moves.

The only other game to finish in the evening session was between two New Yorkers, Jack Collins and P. Rosenzweig. Collins played aggressively and at one point sacrificed a piece. This was decined, but Collins lost the exchange, with very favorably posted bishops. Rosenzweig defended carefully, and was able to push a passed pawn and win a piece, scoring in 39 moves.

Harold Morton, New England Champion, carried the battle in his encounter with Charles Jaffe, veteran New Yorker, and was able to win a pawn. At adjournment, Morton was a pawn ahead, with two rooks for a queen. His chances are excellent, but the winning process will be slow.

One of the most aggressively played games was won by Weaver Adams, Massachusetts champion, in the Consolation section. He finally mated David Marcus, present Massachusetts schoolboy champion, after a violent king side assault.

N. H. Golf Upsets

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 16 (AP)—Joe Melanson, of Wolfeboro, the defending champion, and Thomas J. Leonard, Jr., of Nashua, the medalist, were victims of surprising second-round upsets in the New Hampshire Amateur Golf championship on this mountainside course yesterday. Melanson, also the 1936 winner, bowed to William T. McBain, of Concord, 2 and 1, and Leonard, son of a former winner, was ousted by Philip Powell, 22-year-old Newporter, 2 up.

Jackson to Coach Giants

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Travis Jackson, deposed as manager of the New York Giants' International League farm at Jersey City, came back to the Giants yesterday as a coach. The Giants announced he will serve in that capacity for the unexpired 18-month portion of his three-year contract.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	47	27	.635
Cleveland	45	28	.616
Boston	44	30	.595
Washington	41	30	.513
Detroit	38	41	.481
Chicago	32	37	.464
Philadelphia	29	44	.397
St. Louis	22	52	.297

Results July 15

New York 3, Detroit 0.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 4.
Boston 5, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 11, Washington 3.

Runyan Defeats Picard, Snead Topples Hines

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa., July 16 (AP)—Little Paul Runyan and slugging Sam Snead reached the title round of the National P. G. A. championship yesterday and today matched accuracy and keen putting against power and length in the 36-hole final over the Shawnee Country Club course.

They won by widely divergent routes. Runyan, the 1934 champion, beat Henry Picard of Hershey, Pa., 4 and 3, and Snead turned back Jimmy Hines of Great Neck, N. Y., 1 up.

Runyan won the first hole of the morning round and stayed out front for the rest of the match. Snead, taking a 6 on the par 5 17th in the morning to go to lunch one down, came back in the afternoon to wipe out Hines' lead on the 19th, go 2 up at 27 holes, and win the match with an eagle on that same hole that had been so costly four hours earlier.

Eagle Helpful

That eagle, scored on two fine shots to the green, hole high and 15 feet away, put Sam, playing in the P. G. A. for the second time, 1 up with one hole to play. Hines might have squared matters on the 36th, a 234-yard one shotter, but lost the opportunity when his tee shot, although on the green, stopped 30 feet from the pin.

With Snead only 10 feet away, Jimmy knew he had to putt boldly, and did. But his ball went four feet over the hole and Sam, playing it safe, got down in the regulation two putts for a half, the match and a crack at his first national title.

Both Sam and Paul were deadly accurate on the greens. Sam had 12 one putters in 36 holes and Runyan had nine of the same in 33 holes. Snead, with a morning 69 and afternoon 68, was seven under par for the day and 23 for the 165 holes he has played in the tournament. Runyan on a morning 70 and two under par for the 15 afternoon holes, was four under standard figures for the day and 16 under for 167 holes of the tournament.

Before Snead's eagle on the 35th, two stymies virtually had settled matters with Hines. The first came on the 23rd, where Snead, already 1 up with birdies on the 19th and 21st, got his third as Hines, trying to jump a stymie, knocked his and Sam's ball in the hole. The second came a hole later. Hines hit Sam's ball this time as both stayed out to give Snead a par 4 and Hines a bogey 5.

Runyan Straight

There was nothing so definitely decisive as either of those episodes in the Runyan-Picard match. It was largely a case of Runyan playing straight down the middle and going boldly for his putts while Picard, with a fair share of birdies, also did more than his share of scrambling.

In addition to his fine putting, Runyan hit some great wood shots, especially on the 25th and 26th, both of which he won. On the final hole, it again was a case of Paul's accuracy against Henry's scrambling, for Picard was trapped with his second, exploded nicely but blew a five-foot putt while Runyan got down in two from 35 feet.

From their reactions to today's victories, Snead and Runyan should be in fine fettle for the match. In addition, both have been on their games all week and revel in the hot, steaming weather that is one of Shawnee's day-to-day features.

If one factor can be said to favor either one, it is the fact that Runyan has come up the hard way, past Levi Lynch, Tony Manero, Ray Mangrum, Horton Smith and Picard, while Snead, until he whipped Hines, hadn't beaten a single player of established rank. His previous victims were Frank Champ, Terl Johnson, Felix Serafin and Jim Foulis.

National P. G. A. Results July 15

Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., 4 and 3.
Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., defeated Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, N. Y., 1 up.

Helsingfors Will Accept Olympics

By the Associated Press

Helsingfors, Finland, July 16

A special committee appointed by the Helsingfors Town Council today voted unanimously to accept responsibility for organizing preparations for the 1940 Olympics.

Authorization of a financial guarantee for the games if they are awarded Finland following Japan's cancellation, was voted by the Government yesterday.

Dean to Pitch Against Bees

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—The $185,000 right arm of Dizzy Dean, inactive for more than two months, will undergo a test Sunday against the Boston Bee batters in the first game of a double-header.

Manager Charley Grimm of the Chicago Cubs said "We have to find out sometime how his arm is. . . . He used to go good against Boston . . . so it will be Boston." Last Monday owner P. K. Wrigley had ordered Dean to be ready to pitch within a week.

Grimm made his announcement after watching Dean warm up yesterday. Dizzy accepted readily although conceding there still was some soreness in his right shoulder.

English Marksmen Win MacKinnon Team Cup

BISLEY CAMP, England, July 16 (CP)—England won the MacKinnon Challenge Cup, junior team trophy of the Empire meeting of the National Rifle Association, yesterday, by a margin of five points over Scotland and Rhodesia, tied for second. Canada was fourth.

Lance-Corporal R. Greig, of the Winchester College Officers Training Corps, won the silver medal for leadership in the second stage of the King's Prize, the classic of the meet.

All-California Final

HAVERFORD, Pa., July 16 (AP)—The National Interscholastic Tennis Tournament turned into a neighborhood battle today as two California youths took to the courts seeking the singles title. Jack Kramer, of Los Angeles, and Charles E. Olewine, of Santa Monica, defeated the last eastern representatives in the semifinal yesterday.

Caddie Titlist and Runner-Up

By a Staff Photographer

Ernie Doherty (Left) and Ed Stone

Stone and Doherty Finished Tied Last Tuesday for the Massachusetts State Caddy Golf Championship, and in the Playoff Yesterday at Wollaston Stone Won the Honors With an 81 to 83 for Doherty. Stone Has Given Up Caddying for the Purpose of Playing in the State Junior Tournament Later

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Olympic Games Situation

Well, the question as to whether the Nations of the world would send their athletic teams to the Olympic Games of 1940 if they were held at Tokyo, Japan, will never have to be settled. The Japanese Government has settled that question by announcing that it was abandoning its plans of playing host to the Games. While, from a technical point of view, the only authorities who had a right to give up the Games were the officials of Tokyo, Itta Kobayashi, mayor of that city, expressed the situation in a nutshell when he said, "When the Government decides as a matter of National policy to call off the Games, I have no choice but to accede." How much the agitation against competing in the Games at Tokyo may have had in influencing the Japanese Government in giving them up will probably never be known; but the fact that a definite decision has been made so far in advance of the date for holding the Games is very gratifying, as it gives the Olympic officials enough time in which to choose another location without too much inconvenience to the various Nations interested.

Wide World
Count Latour

Finland Should Get Games

The naming of a new site for the Games rests solely in the hands of the International Olympic Committee. It will, no doubt, take some few days for that organization to settle the question; but Count Henri de Baillet Latour, president of the Committee, has already announced that his organization will get busy on the problem immediately. When the question of holding the 1940 Games came up in 1936, Finland put in a strong bid for the honor and was runner-up to Japan. England is another country which would gladly stage the games and is perfectly qualified so to do; while the United States could also handle them. It is, however, to be hoped that Finland will be the country selected. That Nation has furnished the world with some of the finest athletes of the past 25 years, and its population is intensely interested in sports of all kinds, and so, unless the Finns find it impossible to stage the Games, the IOC should award them to Helsingfors, with the winter sports also going to that country. Finland will not of course be able to stage them with as much pomp and ceremony as attended the Games of 1936 and 1932; but this would be for the best interests of the Games, as it would help to bring back to the Games some of that simplicity which marked their renewal in 1896 and which is a much more fitting setting for them.

Can Have Old Dates

By changing the scene of the 1940 Games it will also be possible to go back to the dates originally proposed and which have prevailed in years past. At the request of Japan the time for holding the Games had been moved back from August to Sept. 21-Oct. 6, as it was maintained atmospheric conditions in Japan were not satisfactory in August. That the later date would seriously interfere with many of the athletes, especially the college undergraduates, was certain, although it was hoped that the college authorities would make certain concessions. Now it will be possible to go back to the earlier date, which will permit all of the college athletes taking part, as their absence in Finland or England during August will not interfere with their college work.

United States Should Not Apply

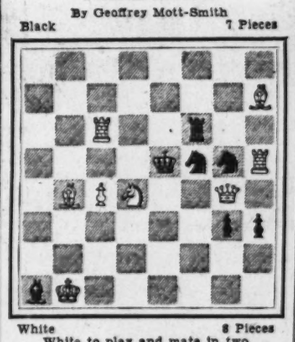
There has been considerable talk about two or three cities in the United States applying for the Games, with New York talking about holding them at its World's Fair Grounds in 1940, although the Fair itself will take place next year. Much as I would like to see the Games held in America, it is certainly to be hoped that no American official will make any attempt to get the Games; but that all of them will use their influence to have them go to Finland. The United States has had the honor of staging the games twice, the first time in St. Louis in 1906, and the next time at Los Angeles in 1932, and Uncle Sam should not ask for the right to do the honors again until the other Nations of the world which can handle them have had their chance.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
July 16, 1938

Problem No. 2053
By Geoffrey Mott-Smith

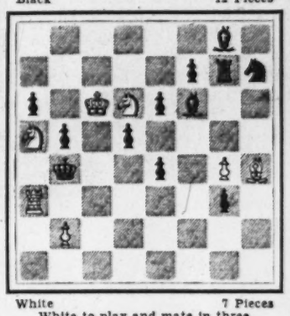
Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Games Digest, 1937. Mr. Mott-Smith is, by the way, connected with this excellent magazine, which has a good chess section.)

Problem No. 2054
By Percy Bowater

Black 12 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Wiener Schachzeitung, 1935)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2051. Q-R
No. 2052. 1. B-Kt4 Kt-B3
2. Kt-Q6ch
1. —— other
2. B-B3ch

End-Game No. 415. Black wins: 1 . . . R-Kt8(Black); 2 R-R2, K-B6; 3 R-R3ch, K-B5; 4 R-R4ch, K-Kt6; 5 R-R3ch, K-R5; 6 R-R4ch, R-Kt5; 7 R-R, R-K5; 8 R-Rch, K-Kt5; 9 R-Ktch, K-B4; 10 R-K, K-B3; 11 K-R7, K-Kt4; 12 P-R6, R-K2ch; 13 Resigns. If 3 RxP, KxR; 4 K-R7, K-B6; 5 P-R6, K-B5; 6 K-R8, K-B4; 7 P-R7, K-Kt3; 8 K-Kt8, K-R3ch; 9 K-R8, R-QR8; 10 K-Kt, R-Rch and wins.

End-Game No. 416

Black 11 Pieces

White 11 Pieces
Black to play and win
(Off-hand game, Robino-Janowski, September, 1898.)

Notes

The June issue of Chess quotes the Buenos Aires chess magazine, El Ajedrez Americano, on the Capablanca-Alekhine match, which was to have been sponsored by South American chess enthusiasts. One has the impression that perhaps Alekhine's demand that his share of the $10,000 purse be in gold dollars was the real reason why the match fell through. Naturally Capablanca felt that his share of the purse should also be in gold dollars. The result was that those responsible financially apparently lost interest, since this would mean that they would have to raise approximately 70,000 Argentine dollars.

The Ninth Annual Morphy Day Chess Carnival, at Sierra Madre, Calif., had an ambitious program, starting with a simultaneous, and including a rapid transit, blindfold exhibition, a lecture by Herman Steiner, and various exhibition games and matches. These were held in City Park, from noon to midnight, June 25, 1938.

Edgar T. McCormick of East Orange, former Princeton player, has just won the North Jersey championship with the excellent score of 5-1. He will shortly play a match with the South Jersey champion to determine the state championship. The game below shows how he defeated T. E. Knorr of Hillside.

Queen's Pawn Game

McCormick White	Knorr Black	McCormick White	Knorr Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 B-R3	Q-B2
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	12 B-K3	P-KB4
3 P-B4	B-Kt2	13 Kt-Kt5	P-B5(a)
4 Kt-B3	P-Q3	14 P-B5ch	K-R
5 P-KKt3	QKt-Q2	15 Kt-B7ch	RxKt
6 B-Kt2	P-K4	16 QxR	Kt(R4)-B3
7 Castles	Castles	17 PxP	PxP
8 PxP	PxP	18 B-Q4	Q-R4
9 Q-Kt3	Kt-R4	19 Kt-K4	KtxP
10 R-Q	P-QB3	20 BxKt(B6)	Resigns

(a) Overambitious. Black fails to foresee the consequences of 14 P-B5ch.

The Third Annual Yearbook of the American Chess Federation has just appeared. Chief among its contents are 50 selected games from the thirty-eighth congress held last summer in Chicago. Fred Reinfeld, whose various chess works have frequently been mentioned in this column, has done the annotating. This book is given free to every individual member of the federation, and is, in itself, a good value for the dollar membership, which may be sent to Ernest Olfe, secretary-treasurer, 1111 North 10 Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Readers in the metropolitan Boston area are again reminded that the thirty-ninth congress is now taking place at the Hotel Touraine, Boston, and will last another week.

The game below was played in the Chicago tournament, and is, according to Reinfeld, "from the theoretical point of view, . . . the outstanding game of the tourney."

Queen's Gambit Declined

Grigorieff White	Marchand Black	Grigorieff White	Marchand Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 KtxQ	KtxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	16 PxKt	BxPch
3 P-B4	P-B3	17 K-Q	BxR
4 Kt-B3	PxP	18 Kt-B5	P-QKt3
5 P-QR4	B-B4	19 Kt-K4	P-KR3
6 Kt-K5	P-K3	20 B-B4	R-Qch
7 P-B3	B-QKt5	21 K-K2	R-Q5
8 P-K4	BxP	22 K-B3	K-Q2
9 PxB	KtxP	23 BxBP	R-K
10 Q-B3	QxP	24 Kt-Q6	R-KB
11 QxPch	K-Q	25 Kt-B7	RxB
12 B-Kt5ch	K-B	26 Kt-K5ch	BxKt
13 QxPch	Kt-Q2	Resigns	
14 QxKtch	QxQ		

Says Reinfeld, "The first 13 moves are book—but what moves!"

Allison Beaten

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 16 (AP)—Archibald Henderson, Chapel Hill, N. C., Davis Cup team aspirant, blasted Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Texas, former national singles champion, out of the Bathing and Tennis Clubs Invitation tournament in the quarter-final round yesterday. Henderson eliminated Allison, the defending champion, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3. The southerner was joined in the round of four by top-seeded Frankie Parker, third-ranking United States ace; Charles E. Hare, British Davis Cupper, and Carlton Rood, of Brooklyn, N. Y., University of North Carolina.

Rain Interferes

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—For the second successive day rain halted the progress of the New York State Clay Court Tennis championships yesterday at the Seminole Club in Forest Hills, Queens. Early in the day Frank Guernsey, Jr., of Orlando, Fla., seeded No. 2, whipped Gerard Pedesta, of Montclair, N. J., seeded No. 5, 6—4, 6—3, to advance into the semifinals along with Donald Leavens, of Milwaukee.

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FRAMINGHAM CTR., Mass.

N. Y.-London by Air for $450 May Be Open to All by Fall

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Commercial airplanes will resume "survey" flights across the North Atlantic next week, and prospects are good that the common citizen with enough cash for a ticket can reach Europe by air this autumn.

The trip from New York to London will require about 24 hours, the fare probably will be $450. A first-class ticket in the liner Queen Mary costs $316, tips extra.

European rearmament and highly involved political considerations have delayed the establishment of regular airliner service between Europe and America for at least four years.

To land at a foreign port, an airplane requires a permit. Nations not yet ready for competition on the Atlantic air lanes have been loath to grant such permits except for "survey" flights. "Let everybody start even," they argue.

Now, however, the United States is practically ready to begin shuttling between the two continents with passengers, mail and express. It actually could have started in 1934, with equipment then available.

The new 83,000-pound flying boats being completed in Seattle are rated considerably in advance of anything which Europe has to offer.

The British probably are closer to transatlantic service than any other foreign power. Their improved "Empire" flying boats ought to be ready for scheduled flights in the fall, and hints have been dropped by Pan American Airways, the United States company, that regular transatlantic service awaited only the completion of the bigger equipment.

Fifty "survey" flights will be made by the British, Germans and French this summer and fall. When the Germans land a catapulted seaplane at Port Washington, Long Island, next Friday, it will mark the start of their third season of operations between New York and the Azores.

Britain's "composite" aircraft, a piggy-back affair in which a large flying boat and a pontoon seaplane fly aloft as one machine and separate in mid-air, will take off from the River Shannon at Floynes, Ireland, next Wednesday night for Montreal and New York. The seaplane does the long-distance work.

France's veteran flying boat, "Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris," which flew the South Atlantic in 1934 and came to grief in a Florida storm while riding at anchor, arrived at Foynes last night. When this craft, one of the world's biggest, will start across the Atlantic remains for determination.

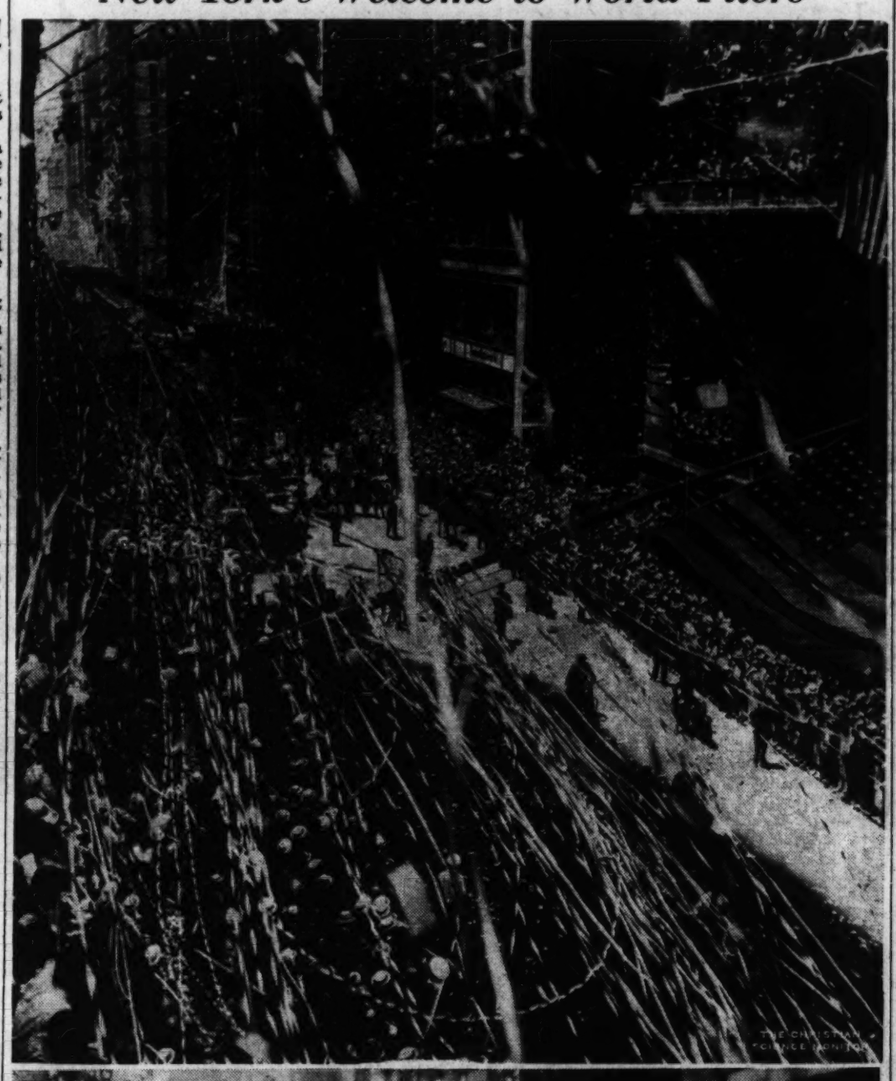
Both Britain's piggy-back craft, which is not intended for regular transatlantic operation, and Germany's catapult seaplanes, which are shot into the air from the deck of surface ships, attempt to solve the problem of getting great loads into the air.

A pontoon seaplane or flying boat can carry more cargo and passengers in actual flight than it can lift off the water. That is due to suction exerted on the floats or hull.

The United States, satisfied with a series of survey flights last summer, does not plan extensive experimental trips across the Atlantic before regular service is begun.

In addition to its flying boats, Britain has large, four-motored landplanes which it may use between the old and new worlds when transatlantic airline ticket counters are opened. That her powerful land transports could be used efficiently was demonstrated by Dick Merrill's roundtrip to England last year and Howard Hughes' transatlantic flight this week.

New York's Welcome to World Fliers



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Howard Hughes and His Companions Travel on Broadway

Above—Through a Maze of Ticker Tape Showering Down From New York's Skyscrapers, Mr. Hughes and His Party Are Shown Receiving a New York Welcome. Below—Howard Hughes in the Car in Which He Received the Official Welcome. Left to Right, Grover Whalen, President of the New York World's Fair 1939; Mr. Hughes, and Al Lodwick, Press Representative of Flight

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Howard Hughes, after a round-the-world flight and a round of receptions, got away from it all today, and left no forwarding address.

Checking out of the Hotel Drake by phone shortly before midnight, Mr. Hughes was variously reported to have gone to Rye, N. Y., and Saybrook, Conn., for the week end. It is at Saybrook that Katharine Hepburn, an actress friend, has a summer home.

Mr. Hughes and his four associates—Lieut. Thomas Thurlow, Edward Lund, Harry P. M. Connor, and Richard Stoddart—have had little rest since landing at Floyd Bennett Field Thursday.

Yesterday, New York's traditional welcome, a parade up Broadway under a shower of torn paper, coupled with a City Hall reception and a luncheon, kept the flying quintet busy.

At the World's Fair, under whose banner Mr. Hughes flew 14,000 miles, it was reported they would have no further information as to his whereabouts as Mr. Hughes' job with that venture was finished. Mr. Hughes' four companions also were in seclusion.

New Plane Motor Enables Flight In Stratosphere

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—With the new horizons opening up to aviation dramatized by the Hughes round-the-world flight, another item of promise of things to come was given out by the Department of Commerce in a report that a new airplane motor capable of sustained performance up to altitudes of 50,000 feet has been developed in Sweden.

Such a motor, it is pointed out, would end a major obstacle to flying at altitudes in the stratosphere far above wind currents and storm conditions which are so disturbing to flights at current practical altitudes. Further, it would make possible achievement of as yet impossible speeds. The Swedish motor is said to be capable of speeds as high as 465 miles an hour in high altitudes.

High-Altitude Flying

Commercial aviation already is working toward the time when planes can climb into the clear, high altitudes above weather disturbance and streak great distances in brief time to far destinations. In almost every country where serious development in aviation is under way experimental planes for high-altitude flying are being planned and constructed.

In the United States, planes are already in existence of such construction that cabins can be air sealed and made habitable at high altitudes. The new four-motored Douglas transport, the commercial counterpart of the army's famed "flying fortresses," is designed so it could be converted easily into a stratosphere plane if and when motors capable of operating at such altitudes are ready.

The Swedish motor, which may be the answer to this need, was designed by Sven Lindequist. The American commercial attaché at Stockholm, who reported on it, describes it as a 12-cylinder, inverted-V model engine designed for 1,900 normal revolutions a minute. Under normal flight conditions it would develop between 800 and 900 horsepower— a power rating well below that of the newest type of large American airplane motors which are ranging above 15,000 horsepower.

Special Compressors

Its compressors constitute the particular invention, making it possible to operate at high altitudes. Without special equipment existing planes find it impractical to fly at altitudes much above 25,000 feet. In commercial flying 20,000 is roughly the practical ceiling limit. Military planes with oxygen equipment go higher.

But difficulty at present is that the weight of superchargers is such as to reduce the pay load below a point practical for commercial purposes. If the Swedish motor obviates the extra weight it is felt here that it may be the one development necessary to open the way to stratosphere flying.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

the two-term limit set by Washington, it would not be politically strategic to announce his decision too early. While in office, he needs to maintain party discipline. The scramble among Democrats to become his successor might upset discipline.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yet the third-term issue appeared by no means settled at the end of Mr. Roosevelt's tour across America as he embarked at San Diego for a vacation at sea. His apparent popularity and the doubt whether any other Democrat could ride through with the liberal program as undauntedly as he has done keep a third term vividly among possibilities.

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At Pueblo, Colo., a labor delegation petitioned him to run again. He made no comment.

Ohio and other labor leaders are also urging him to disregard Washington's precedent.

That is the biggest question mark hooking and unhooking in the wake of his cruiser as he fishes for fish. What will he fish for in 1940?

Andrews Named Wage-Hour Administrator; International Developments in 40-Hour Week: Page 1.

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In the Redder

President Roosevelt in one of his tour speeches blamed Federal inaction for his $100,000,000 deficit when he left office as Governor of New York in 1933. When the Federal Budget deficit this week ran into an estimated $3,984,887,600 for 1939, carrying the National Debt to more than $40,500,000,000, Mr. Roosevelt blamed the business recession. In his last fireside radio chat, he blamed the recession, in turn, to mistakes made by business, labor, and government—in that order.

During the week the business index turned downward after a few weeks of gains.

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Cardozo

Associate Justice Benjamin Nathan Cardozo in his six years on the United States Supreme Court upheld the New Deal more consistently than any other Justice. The naming of a successor therefore does not give to President Roosevelt an opportunity comparable to his two previous appointments. But the choice does pose the difficulty of finding a successor as philosophical, unpretentious, and powerfully in command of cryptic English.

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Reich and Brazil

Germany this week suspendied purchases from Brazil, and accused the United States of pursuing a policy of "economic encirclement." Recently the United States resumed its traditional position as chief supplier to Brazil after Germany had held it two years.

This is the latest and most sweeping clash between the German system of closed economies with barter trade, and the Hull policy of reciprocal trade on a system of free exchange.

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President Vargas of Brazil rode through a political crisis centering on the attempt of Foreign Minister Aranha to resign. Senhor Aranha remained after a week of negotiations.

Venezuela has given notice of resignation from the League of Nations. She is the ninth Latin-American nation to resign.

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Refugee Agency

At Evian-les-Bains on Thursday the 33 nations meeting to deal with the problem of refugees from Greater Germany adopted a resolution setting up a permanent organization. It is a committee of 33, to meet at London Aug. 3 and proceed with actual work. An American is expected to be named director at that time. Myron C. Taylor, the American who presided at Evian, is credited largely with the success of the parley.

Mexico last Saturday offered to take German and Austrian refugees. The Dominican Republic and Peru also made offers.

♪ ♪ ♪

In Riverhead, N. Y., an American jury returned in two minutes with guilty verdicts for six Nazi defendants and for the German-American Settlement League. The charge was violating the State's Civil Rights Law by not reporting members of an oath-bound organization.

The German Bund camp at Yaphank, L. I., will continue despite this setback.

♪ ♪ ♪

Italy announced that its race is Aryan, and discourages marriage with non-Aryans, notably Jews and Africans. Germany hails the race manifesto as an extension of its own Aryan creed.

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Quick re-Views

Japan withdraws invitation to Olympic Games and cancels its 1940 Tokyo Exposition, due to financial stringency.

Irish take over Irish forts from British garrison in Cork Harbor, under terms of Anglo-Irish accord.

Liquorized ice cream is rejected in New Jersey.

The Nevills party, including two women, completes first half of Colorado River run in homemade boats.

Mufti and Palestinian Unrest: Page 2.

Britain Orders 400 U. S. Motors For 200 Planes

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—The Curtiss-Wright and Wright Aeronautical Corporations announced the British Air Ministry had purchased 400 Wright cyclone engines to be installed in 200 reconnaisance planes—one of the largest orders ever placed with an American aircraft concern.

The announcement was made by Guy W. Vaughan, President of the corporations, who said that the order was placed by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of Burbank, Calif., and that the engines would be produced at Paterson, N. J.

Mr. Vaughan said the engines were identical to the type used by Howard Hughes in his round-the-world flight and were for installation in twin-motored craft similar to the plane Mr. Hughes used.

The airplane manufacturer said the engines, rated at 1,110 horsepower, are each five times as powerful as the one which powered Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's plane on his New York-Paris hop and twice as powerful as the one used by Wiley Post on his world flight in 1933.

The engines have been on the United States Government restricted list, but Curtiss-Wright officials said they had obtained permission from Washington to make the sale.

Britain Buys Fast Planes

BIRMINGHAM, England, July 16 (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister for Air, has ordered from Baron Nuffield, Britain's foremost automobile producer, 1,000 Spitfire fighting planes.

This was the Government's first order of aircraft from the philanthropic motor magnate, who was estranged frm Lord Wood's predecessor, Lord Swinton, who resigned under fire. The new Minister moved quickly to make peace with Lord Nuffield.

Announcement of the order was made when Lord Wood turned the first spadeful of earth at the site of Lord Nuffield's £3,000,000 mass-production aircraft plant to be built here. The manufacturer and Lord Wood lauded each other's efforts to speed Britain's campaign for air supremacy.

Relations between Lord Nuffield and Lord Swinton were broken off in September, 1936, when the manufacturer declared the Air Minister had refused his offer to produce an American-type airplane engine for the Government's gigantic rearmament program.

The present order was the largest ever placed at one time with a single firm in Britain.

The Spitfire is the fastest plane used by the Royal Air Force, with a speed of nearly 350 miles an hour. It is a low-wing all-metal monoplane equipped with a Rolls-Royce 1,050-horsepower engine.

The new plant will employ more than 12,000 men. Lord Nuffield refused to take a personal salary for his services in connection with the order.

Movie Censor in New Zealand Finds Film Standards Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The Dominion's Film Censor makes few cuts in the material submitted for his approval, according to William A. Tanner, who has retired after 13 years' service in that post. In recent years, states Mr. Tanner, there has been a great improvement in standards. The upheaval in the American film industry four or five years ago had made producers more careful. They began to study their subjects a little more and avoid things likely to give offense. The result was that it had not been necessary in the public interest to cut extensively. He had to watch the newsreels particularly for their was, he said, a tendency in these to be a little astray, though generally they showed evidence of the commentators having studied the events carefully. He examined nearly 5,000,000 feet of film ever year. Recent American films had shown a trend towards the more homely story. English producers in the main kept closely to the musical, and he thought the reason was the English people's love of the music hall.

New Zealand's theater licensing system operates to prevent wasteful competition in theater building, and the Government has recently gone a step further by imposing conditions in the licenses, stipulating the proportions of first and second-run films which may be shown under the terms of a theater license. The reason is that the supply of features is not sufficient for more than the present number of houses showing first-run films, and the whole industry can be given greater stability by controlling the relative numbers of first-run houses and those devoted to second-run, which are mainly situated in suburban districts.

Australia Plans First Loan To Meet Huge Defense Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Facing a Commonwealth defense expenditure of £43,000,000 in the next three years, the Australian Loan Council, comprising Federal Treasurer Richard G. Casey and the six State Premiers, took the first money-raising step here when it was recently decided to launch an immediate internal loan of £10,250,000.

Of this, £4,000,000 will be for defense purposes and the remainder for non-related public works. This decision raises the amount the seven Australian Governments will have borrowed during the past financial year to £19,550,000. Loan program plans for the 1938-39 year provide for an Australian works outlay of £14,000,000 loan money—£2,000,000 less than this year. But next year's defense commitments are expected to involve a further £4,000,000 of loan money.

Finance details for the 1938-39 defense program will be fully detailed when the Commonwealth budget is framed but States have already been warned that Canberra may be forced to borrow more defense money before the end of June, 1939, than will be estimated in the Federal budget.

Apart from the initial 1938-39 loan of about £4,000,000, next year's defense charges from revenue will total an estimated £10,000,000. A Federal tax increase is ejected to take at least another £3,000,000 from Australian pockets, as Federal Treasurer Casey says the Canberra Parliament will be asked to authorize a 1938-39 defense appropriation of £15,000,000.

Although State Premiers said here that they were prepared to co-operate with the Federal Government, they opposed any serious curtailment of State Government loan expenditure on ordinary public works. Victorian Premier Albert A. Dunstan pointed out that defense work might absorb skilled laborers, but States would still be left with the care of the unskilled man.

Forgan Smith, Premier of Queensland, spoke for the more sparsely settled Australian States when he indicated that most defense expenditure would benefit only two States—New South Wales and Victoria—and works programs in the other States would have to be maintained.

New Zealand Flood Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—This Dominion faces an expenditure of £6,000,000 for river clearance to save large areas of its most productive farm lands from being washed into the Pacific. To cope with the flood problem, Robert Semple, Minister of Public Works, plans to set up a special branch of his Department. Rivers are being filled up by the scourings from hills once densely forested, but burned off and grassed as the country's pastoral industry developed.

When New Zealand settlement began a century ago, it is estimated that forests covered nearly 28,000,000 acres, but the burning over of hill country to provide pasturage for sheep made such inroads into the forest that today the estimated acreage is down to 12,600,000. The rapid run-off of rain from high country brought so much soil down into the rivers, that many in both the North and South Islands quickly overflow their banks. Planting of willows on flat country along river banks has accentuated the problem because these trees quickly establish themselves in the river beds. Mr. Semple states that recent flooding on the North Island caused damage to the Napier Gisborne railway construction work amounting to £100,000.

Soviet Cheers Nonstop Fliers

MOSCOW, July 16 (AP)—While New York thundered a welcome to Howard Hughes and his four world-circling companions, Moscow greeted exuberantly two of Soviet Russia's own air heroes who made a 4,300-mile nonstop flight from here to Vladivostok, Siberia.

The Soviet fliers were Maj. Vladimir Kokkinaki, veteran test pilot, and A. M. Bryandinsky, navigator, who returned in the big red twin-motored monoplane "Moscow" they flew to Vladivostok on June 28.

They were cheered by high Soviet officials and a crowd at Central Airport, where Mr. Hughes paused briefly last Tuesday on his flight.

Major Kokkinaki and Mr. Bryandinsky covered the distance to the Far East in 24 hours in a flight to demonstrate the long-range possibilities of the Red Army's aircraft.

"Now we can say to our friends in the Far East and to our enemies in the Far East that the Far East no longer is the Far East," Mikhail Kaganovitch, Commissar of Defense and Industry, told the aviators in stressing the military importance of their flight.

Princeton Resumes Exploratory Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—Leaving classroom work behind, eight student and faculty expeditions are preparing to set out from Princeton University for field trips in territory from Newfoundland to Mexico.

For the summer school of geology and natural resources, it will be the tenth annual exploration, this year in the Big Horn Basin-Yellowstone Park area of Montana and Wyoming. The other groups will work among the Mayan ruins of Yucatan, in Newfoundland, Canada, New England, the Adirondacks, Maryland, New Jersey, Utah, Idaho, and the Gulf region.

A large part of the travel will be by automobile and much of the sleeping will be under canvas tents.

Millet as Chinese Food

While rice is a universal food to almost all classes of people in the Orient, oddly enough it is a semi-luxury to 150,000,000 poor people lixing north of the Yangtze Valley in China. Millet is the staple food in that locality and rice is eaten only on festive occasions.

Bleriot Channel Flight Recalled As Hughes Re-Defines 'Spot News'

John H. Reitinger, veteran of 30 years with the Associated Press, watched as teletype printers pounded out the story of Howard Hughes' return. "That," said Mr. Reitinger, smiling, "reminds me of the time Bleriot flew the English Channel. . . ." His story follows.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — As I watched an Associated Press fast automatic printing machine record the record-breaking flight of Howard Hughes, the progress that aviation has made in 29 years came vividly to mind.

Just as I stood over the printer, 29 years ago on July 25, in the early hours of a Sunday morning, I stood by an Associated Press Morse telegraph instrument waiting the news of Louis Bleriot's "great flight" across the English Channel—21 miles.

Today record breaking in the air is taken more or less as a matter of course, but not the morning Bleriot "flew the English Channel."

Sunday morning newspapers closed down normally in that day at 2 a. m., but this particular morning most of them waited for the big news. It was a daring and astounding feat that Bleriot was to undertake.

After a long wait the news was flashed over the Atlantic cable that Bleriot, a Frenchman, had crossed the Channel, the first man to accomplish it.

It gave everybody a thrill.

An Associated Press story of July 25, 1909, from Dover, England, said:

"This sleeping seaport town experienced the keenest thrill known in a generation when at sunrise this morning a white-winged birdlike machine with loud humming motor swept out from the haze obscuring the sea toward the distant French Coast, and circling twice above the high chalky cliffs of Dover, alighted on English soil."

The story added that Bleriot averaged more than 45 miles an hour and that "sometimes it approximated a mile a minute."

Just now, clicking over the automatic printer, has come this despatch:

"Floyd Bennett Airport, New York, July 14 (AP)—Howard Hughes and his four fellow world girdlers landed at Floyd Bennett airport at 1:37 p. m., eastern standard time, today with a smashing new round-the-world record of less than four days."

Barbers Reap Rich Crop Cropping CCC Boys' Hair

TOBYHANNA, Pa., July 16 (AP)—For 14 barbers at the Tobyhanna CCC camp business is good. Settling back today for a week-end rest, they jingled $300 in their pockets, took inventory and discovered:

Clipping heads of 1,200 CCC boys at 25 cents a head equals three days' work. Next week's work: Clipping heads of another 1,200 CCC boys at 25 cents a head—another $300.

Pennsylvania is sending the youths to western states to work six months on conservation and forestry projects. Regulations require a haircut first, so the Government let the wholesale clipping job on a contract basis—at the 25-cent price by special consent of the Union.

Damascus Keeps On

Damascus is believed to be the oldest city in the world still inhabited.

Reported His Own Car For Parking Violation

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 16 (AP)—Postmaster F. E. Plankenhorn has been taking the license numbers of automobiles whose drivers violate the no-parking rule around the Federal Building. He noted one and informed police.

Capt. Harvey H. Zuber reported: "That car belongs to F. E. Plankenhorn."

"I thought that number seemed familiar," the Postmaster said.

'Vacant Lots' Reply

PHILADELPHIA, July 16 (AP)—A facetious observer advised a group of boys, looking for a place to play baseball, to "write to the Vacant Lots Department, City Hall."

The Crime Prevention Association to which the letter was referred, announced yesterday the boys would get the play space.

Oregon Union Hit By Picketing Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSBORO, Ore.—Any labor union, or union member, who picks a shipping dock or other transportation point where shipments are consigned to points beyond the State's borders is guilty of conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce. So ruled Judge George R. Bagley of the Oregon Circuit Court, recently.

Judge Bagley was sitting as special master in the hearing of the case between the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union and the Waterfront Employers of Portland. The suit was instituted against the union by Schafter Brothers Steamship Company charging loss of business through the picketing activity at the docks.

A point in the case was that no friction existed between the union and Schafter Brothers, the picketing being against lumber shipped by the C. D. Johnson Company of Toledo, Ore. The company asserted that, in spite of its neutrality, picketing of the dock had resulted in the loss of a contract with the longshoremen and the ultimate loss of approximately $3,600 in business.

Named to Highway Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Appointment of Donald MacDonald as Alaskan member of the proposed new International Highway Commission, authorized by Congress, has been endorsed by the Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce. It is understood the Fairbanks Chamber took similar action. Mr. MacDonald is known in Alaska as the "father of the international highway," inasmuch as he had advocated it for many years.

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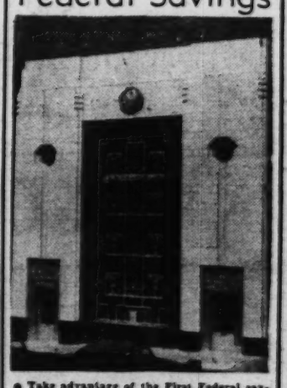
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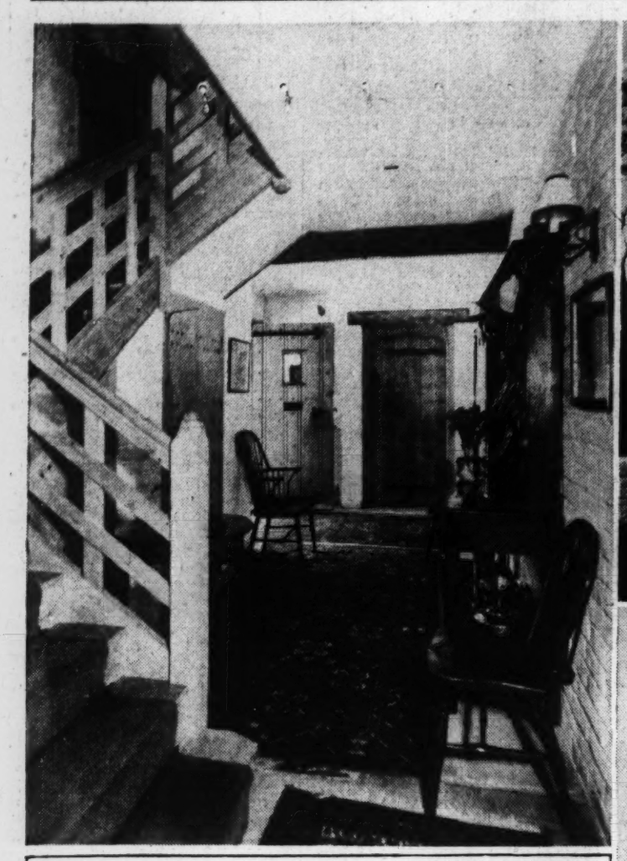
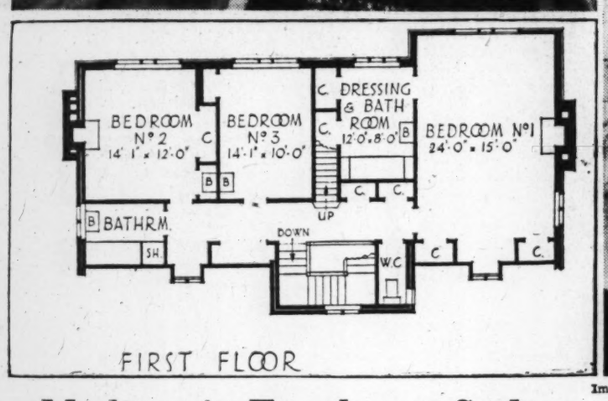
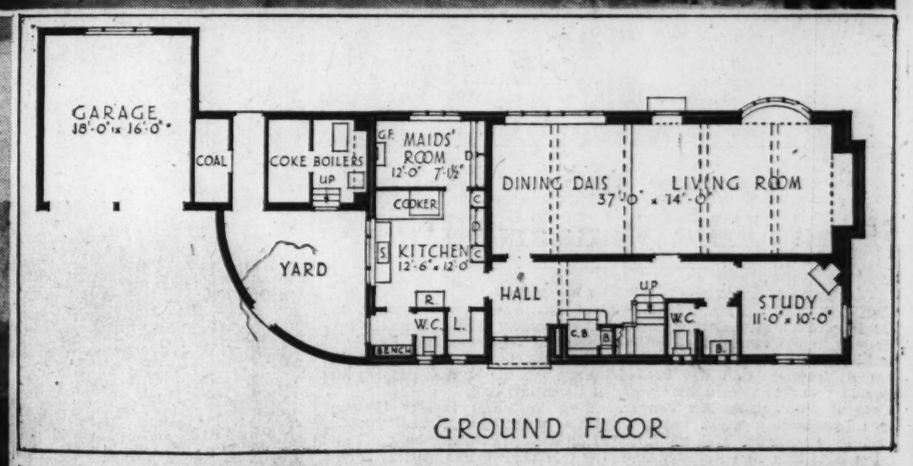




Imrie and Angell, Architects; Sydney W. Newbery Photos



Modern, in Farmhouse Style

On a hill-top in picturesque Surrey, this seven-room house has been given the exterior farmhouse character which suits so well the locality. Still, the interior is modern in conception and the equipment even includes central heating. . . . At the left is a view of the hall, looking toward the kitchen door. . . . Approaching the house by the concrete driveway, one sees the side shown in the next view. . . . The living-dining room, at the right, is 37 feet long, with flag-stone floor and brick walls; the furniture is of oak and mahogany and old in style. . . . Pink and rose, with black velvet for contrast, the large bedroom is definitely modern in its color treatment as well as in its furniture types, barring the Queen Anne armchair

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Built recently at Esher, in one of the most picturesque corners of Surrey, to the design of Imrie and Angell, F/L, R. I. B. A., the house pictured here is remarkable for the success with which the exterior is harmonized with the site. It is also an original and delightful essay in traditional farmhouse style.

Occupying the summit of a hill, with magnificent views to the south, it is surrounded by tall pine trees. The roof is therefore steeply pitched and covered with old tiles in mingled shades of dark green and russet—colors which tone perfectly with the dark foliage and reddish bark of the pines. On the north front the roof is carried down to a little below first-floor level, so that all bedroom windows on this side are dormers. On the south an effect of even greater steepness is obtained with tile hanging. This treatment makes the building at one with its setting, as well as protecting the interior against extremes of temperature.

The farmhouse character is suggested by a number of attractive features. A fine detail of the garden front, for example, is the bow window of the sitting-room. This is faultlessly traditional, but wholly modern in its efficiency as a means of admitting sunlight and air. At this point, too, the upper story is overhung—a treatment which gives additional size to the bedroom as well as shade and coolness to the sitting-room beneath. The overhang is supported on stout oak beams and brackets which, in common with the other structural woodwork, are morticed and tenoned, and wood-pegged in traditional manner.

The interior has been treated with great simplicity, the ground floor walls left unplastered and finished with a white distemper, the courses of the brickwork being clearly visible. The flooring, another farmhouse touch, is of stone flags, and stout oaken beams help to support the ceilings. The use of reproductions of antique and period types does a great deal to enhance this old-world atmosphere.

This treatment is well shown by the views of the entrance hall and living-room. The latter is virtually a sitting-room and dining-room thrown into one, or rather a sitting-room with a large dining-recess at one end. But the dining portion is at a slightly higher level and the step up, as well as the oak ceiling beams, make a picturesque demarcation.

Another unusual feature which is decidedly in farmhouse character, is the horizontally divided door between the living-room and the terrace. If the upper part is opened without the lower, the effect is that of an unglazed window, and air and sunshine are admitted without lessening the effect of comfortable seclusion.

The external walls are 11-inch cavity brickwork finished in white distemper, but with chimney stacks in warm red brick. The gabled portion which contains the staircase is a pleasing feature on the north, and the tall staircase window here is surmounted with a brick-on-edge arch. Red tile corbels support the eaves. The doors are of oak, ledged and braced, and with wrought iron furnishings, and the windows are steel casements painted black, in architraves of gray oak. The gray concrete plinth is carried all round the house.

Well equipped with built-in cupboards, there are fitted wardrobes in the principal bedrooms, a linen cupboard with hot-water pipes passing through it on the landing, and a dresser and abundant storage cupboards in the kitchen.

This house is remarkable for the extent to which both summer and winter comfort have been anticipated. In summer, when the garden is full of the odor of the pines, the stone-flagged floors give coolness, that is felt more when the rugs and floor coverings are taken up. In winter, these same floors, and all the house, are warmed by central heating, while cavity walls, tile-hung and insulated, conserve the warmth needed within the building.

The Decorative Art of Cathedrals

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Having given us two years ago his revealing volume, "The Heritage of the Cathedral" Dr. Sartell Prentice has now written a companion book, "The Voices of the Cathedral," published by William Morrow, New York, at $3.50.

The earlier volume interprets the architecture of these structures as it developed from the erection of St. Sophia in Constantinople between 532 and 537, to that of London's St. Pauls about a thousand years later, while the present book approaches these fascinating buildings with quite another objective.

It is the decorative detail, as it speaks in carvings of stone and wood, in frescoes, mosaics and tapestries, that become the voices whose messages he would interpret for us. They are vocal in many different languages, and from centuries far apart. Great indeed is the learning needed to an understanding of all these matters, and even the scholarly clergyman who amazes, and sometimes bewilders us, with his erudition, admits there are some things he cannot explain.

Ability to do so might take the story hopelessly beyond its intended usefulness as stated in the inscription. That is addressed to two small granddaughters, to whom he offers these pages as revealing companions on their first visit to Europe's cathedrals, since he may not be with them in person.

To Teach the Illiterate

In times when nearly all worshipers could neither read nor write, the embellishments of churches and cathedrals became the mediums of teaching spiritual truths and religious lessons, by means of carved stone and wood, paintings, and mosaics. In the Christian faith of the middle ages, when most existing cathedrals were built, much religious symbolism was derived from other sources than the Old and New Testaments. In a considerable measure it came from secular tradition and folk lore and tales from distant lands. To all this, and more, monks who were usually the designers gave significance, striving to make even daily occupations figuratively important. The forty-five every-day labors that are shown in the glass of Chartres' windows are an example, placed there some 700 years ago.

It all becomes exceedingly involved, as certain figures and scenes are traced to Babylonian myths and other pagan sources. Such is the man with a throttled lion in each hand, "seen repeatedly from Sweden to Spain." This is not Daniel of the lion's den, nor Samson, nor any other biblical or apocryphal character. It is Gilgamesh, Chaldean monster-destroyer, equivalent of Hercules, a figure much used on tapestries of the Near East, whence those textiles came to western Mediterrean lands in trade, or as war loot, or as gifts of notables.

One is at Sens cathedral, brought from Jerusalem in 1099, typical of silk and gold fabrics used by churches for wall hangings and table covers or worn by priests. For want of other patterns, such exotic conceptions were adopted by those zealous in decorative efforts, but ignorant of the designs' meaning. Then some religious significance, suited to church dogmas, would be applied to fit the case. The conception of the famous Animal Pillar of Souillac Abbey Church, intricately carved with battling beasts, birds and monsters, has been traced to Assyria, whence it was carried west as the illumination of a manuscript. "Throughout the west, within and behind the Romanesque abbeys and Gothic cathedrals, the East is speaking," the author remarks.

Greek and Syrian Disagree

The figure of Jesus is made mature, austere, bearded and robed, in some European cathedrals. In others, it is youthful, beardless and semi clad. We are told that the former followed some Syrian drawings, while the latter copied the Greek, another instance of the westward and northern drift of the tastes of countries which earlier accepted the Christian faith, and through its pictured manuscripts spread their artistic ideas.

Such are suggestions of the innumerable apparent inconsistences that call for explanations as one attempts to imagine himself in the place of those who decorated these structures.

There were more than 1,600 abbeys or monastaries built by monks between the years 1000 and 1400, while 600 cathedrals were erected in the century following 1170. That all the arts—architecture, sculpture and painting—until 1400, were supported almost wholly by the church through the middle ages, is something that one needs to remember in thinking of the centuries of cathedral building. In these structures are found the consummate achievements of all crafts and arts, as the wealth of the church was lavished in all these directions.

An Important Aspect

Little mention is made here of those whom we know as the old masters of painting, but the worldliness associated with religious authority is stressed, as seen in three centuries following 1250. Still, it was within that period, from Cimabue and Giotto to Fra Angelico and Michelangelo, that religious subjects stimulated painters and sculptors to their greatest works.

Fear may have supplanted love in the hearts of many church followers in these times as the final chapters here indicate. Yet the faith's purity and sweetness must have been strong in a multitude of hearts, to have expression in the art of those just mentioned and in such writings as Thomas a Kempis'. The dark centuries had been many, but religious and intellectual light was appearing as cathedral building nearly ceased.

The endless problems of translation that are held by the cathedral's voices extend a constant challenge to such a student and scholar as Dr. Prentice. If the volume of knowledge he has gained is found difficult to co-ordinate and make readily accessible to those whom he aims to assist, that is no more than has befallen many authors. It would be a priceless gift, could all this lore be put in something approaching handbook form suitable for a student or studious tourist.

European Glass and Pottery

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A showing of modern Swedish, Danish and Finnish ornamental glass at Cauman's, with some pottery added, brings to our attention many interesting facts regarding the recent development of this material in the Baltic countries. Although many of the technics originated in France, each of the countries here represented has translated them into its own idiom and produced work of a national flavor. Thus the small and carefully selected exhibition gives an opportunity to analyze if one will. If not, one needs no greater pleasure than to admire the variety of form, color, texture and design displayed.

Contemporary glass is in character almost a new product, so numerous are the fresh technics to which its manufacture may be subjected; so of today are the shapes into which it is blown or molded; so architectural is its treatment. The important ornamental glass works of Europe all employ artists—industrial designers, sculptors and painters—to design and in some cases to execute their pieces.

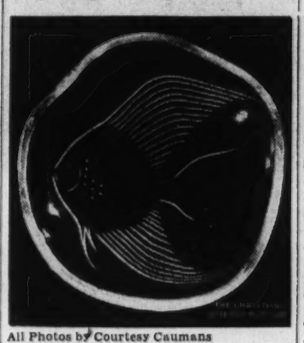
The output of the great Orrefors factory in Sweden, for instance, is aesthetically determined by its director, Johann Ekman and three artists associated with him, Edvard Hald, Simon Gate, and Victor Lindstrand.

Finnish Examples

At the turn of this century, Finnish glass entered world markets. It is distinguished by a particular clearness, said to be largely due to the use of wood in the furnaces. The works are at Karhula and the glass is known by this name. In the group of six designers who create the output is included one woman, Mrs. Gunnel Nyman-Gustafsson. We illustrate on this page a shallow bowl engraved with a fish to be seen in the Cauman exhibition. Her style is based on broad effects secured with economy of line, as can be judged from this example.

Out of Denmark

Jacob E. Bang has made famous the Holmegaard factory in South Zeland, Denmark. He is an architect, who found himself led into industrial design and produced silver, rugs, fabrics and wicker furniture before he made his permanent association with Holmegaard as designer and art director in 1927. Ten years ago he effected the rebirth of Danish glass.



All Photos by Courtesy Caumans

A Finnish glass plate from the Karhula Works, designed by Mrs. Nyman Gustafson

In 1928 the first collection of glassware designed by Mr. Bang was shown at the annual Danish Exhibition of Industrial Art, where it received the medal. A second collection was shown in Barcelona in 1929, and there it received the Grand Prix. Various awards followed as the years passed and new work was shown. Sales increased and the glass soon captured a prestige position, and also a commercial market.

Ceramics

The Danish pottery exhibited at Caumans comes from the Kaehler Ceramics Company in Naestved, where the craftsmen work on wheels and with a leisurely, individualistic attitude which gives to their productions a curious charm, because new techniques and materials are also in use. A number of distinguished artists are associated with this factory, three of the best known being Jens Thirslund, Svend Hammershoej and Nathalie Krebs.

A peculiar, heavy clay is preferred at the Kaehler works, and this takes color and glazes with fine effects. Their ox-blood glaze is a matter of pride. A special yellow and a lavender-blue have elicited favorable comment. Nathalie Krebs has developed a brown-black glaze which she puts on in a streaky fashion that is decidedly interesting.

A Danish covered glass bowl designed by Jacob E. Bang

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Where the Brook Is Explorers' Wonderland for Youngsters

Frogs and Polliwogs, Borrowed and Cared for, Give Eager Naturalists a Thrilling Summer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There may be a powerful lure about a River of Doubt in South America; but the pull of an Unknown Brook—well, that is enough to keep a small boy asking rain or shine, "Can we go on the expedition today?"

Pail, bottle, basket, dragnet, butterfly net, camera. "And don't forget the cover to the pail," Bennie is shouting, "or the frogs will get out!" This is the first naturalists' expedition of the season and excitement runs high.

On the lake shore white violets are thick as snowflakes, and among the pebbles sundew glistens like spun glass. Polliwogs scuttle through pondweed, perch and pickerel dart across sandy bottoms, and at the water's edge a dragonfly emerging from its pupa case holds limp lacy wings to the sun. Above us a kingfisher's hoarse laugh, and just ahead the peet, peet, peet of a solitary sandpiper. "Sounds like a telegraph operator," says Philip, and soon the piper herself tilts into view so fussed and anxious looking we are sure her nest must be near by. But we do not stop to hunt for it—Bennie has sighted another frog, two great gold rimmed eyes staring at him out of the water.

"Philip, come quick! It's a big one—the biggest—oh, there he goes under the rock."

Under The Rock

"Where?" Philip peers under the jutting boulder, his net poised. "I see him! Boy, he's a whopper! Get your head out of the way, Ben. Now watch!" Philip lowers the net slowly. Then a lunge under the rock.

"Got him?"

"O. K."

Cheers and chuckles as the captors bend over the net; and "I'll bet he is the biggest frog in the lake," Philip declares. "Sure he is," Ben agrees.

Now the expedition calls a halt. Its objective, the brook, glimmers around the bend but no chances are being taken. With our amphibian giant secure in the pail the homeward trek begins.

In the pail together with the bullfrog, are a good-sized green frog and three toads. As we walk along not a croak of protest comes from the captives but an occasional thump at the top of the pail makes Philip press more firmly on the cover. Bennie thinks the frogs ought to have names, and the following are cheerfully bestowed: General Grant and Colonel Green. The toads become the privates, Tom, Dick, and Harry.

On reaching home the army is made to pass in review before the assembled family, and for lack of a better place is corralled in an old chicken coop. General Grant sits solidly behind the wire, albeit a glint in the gold-rimmed eyes. "That frog looks as though he knew something," Grandpa remarks. And next morning when the boys hurry out to the coop they find the army has decamped—not a toad remains behind. How their escape was effected is still a mystery, though the wire did sag a little at the top.

Expedition's Base Completed

When the first fruits of expeditioning thus vanished overnight it was apparent that some proper place must be provided for future nature-study catches. Grandpa suggested that we take the old iron tank in the duck yard and make a pool of it, or sink a barrel. We did both, placing tank and barrel side by side along the Birds' Garden wall. One made a shallow sandy pool, the other a deep muddy-bottomed one, and the stone wall behind afforded ample hiding places. Everything to a frog's taste we thought, and to make things as homelike as possible the pools were edged with ferns and mosses. Aunt Harriet contributed a large aquarium which she no longer had use for and with this just inside the Birds' Garden door and the pools outside, the expedition's base was now complete. With great expectations we set out once more.

Sometimes the naturalists are cheered on by the additional zest of another boy or two, sometimes by that of Daddy, Mother, Grandpa and Grandma—Grandma never by any chance bringing up the rear! Philip likes to drag, Bennie to spy and scout ahead, and both proclaim the contents of the net in tones of a football announcer. "Four pollies! Three whirligigs! One water boatman! Look out, don't pick him up—he stings—see his red eyes!" One never knows what prize the rummaging net will show forth as the water oozes out of it, perhaps a small painted turtle or polly with front legs, a shimmering pickerel, or fierce water tiger. And there is no telling what one's eye may light upon in the next cove.

When in certain muddy shallows Philip catches sight of a spotted salamander he is as excited as Daddy in the Everglades when he got his six-foot alligator. On a day when Daddy himself heads the expedition the returns are especially good. They include a merry-go-round of little horn pout no bigger than polliwogs, caught in a mudhole where they appeared en masse like a black ball revolving in the water.

Midsummer Siesta

For some time nothing disturbed the peace and quiet of the froggery, only the plashings of a robin at the shallow end of the pool. She was building her second nest, greatly pleased to find so near at hand a plentiful supply of mud. The amount of it she could carry in her bill at one time was amazing. Though her diggings messed things up, dislodging mosses and jewelweed seedlings, we did not scold. The damage was even repaired with pleasure! One morning when Bennie came in from the garden we asked him if the frogs were all right. "Sure they're all right," he replied. "Stub has gone for a walk and Picky is just sitting there with a big smile on his face."

In the house the aquarium caught everyone's eye and held it with delight. From the sandy bottom rose delicate chiaroscuros of pondweed, a playful school of dace disporting in and out. A pile of rocks provided pleasant lurking places, the surface forming an impromptu beach. Here a turtle could rest from paddling, and tadpoles might hang on the edge and hope to be frogs.

Graduation Day

How soon would the plump waddling fellows reach their frog estate? While we were speculating a demonstration was given us. All pollies having back legs achieved front legs overnight. They grew longer and thinner, their tails simultaneously shrinking. On the third morning we could hardly believe our eyes. There on the beach sat 11 perfect little frogs, still rather limp and surprised at themselves. Graduation Day, we called it; and the 11 were ushered in with cheers to the froggery outside.

Certainly, it is rare fun—to fish in the rainbow shallows of a tropic sea, or to be scraping mosses from a purple headland where icebergs glisten by. Some of us have been there and we know. We know, too, that the delights of expeditioning are not confined to far places. If your expedition has to stay at home, don't repine. Get your eight and ten-year-olds together and be off to that unknown brook around the second next hill.

A. C. K.

Bennie and Philip Found the Brook a Naturalists' Paradise. All Summer Long a Study of Its Little Creatures Interested Them

Play Materials For Home and School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because simple playthings for children are important to their growth, it is good at all seasons of the year to consider what play materials at hand will best meet a child's play needs. Toys are everywhere displayed; but have the possibilities of earth, sand, sawdust, woodshavings, clay, water, wood, dress-up trunks, and participation toys been completely considered by parents and teachers? This column, prepared by experts in the field of constructive play, presents each Saturday for nine weeks a few helps for parents and teachers of little children.

IX

Participation Toys

The sun has risen on this matter of toys for small children through the illuminating work of the Bureau of Educational Experiments, and modern writers and students in this field of great new interest. The mechanical, money-consuming, time-wasting toy of former fame that either danced or walked or wagged its head or dumped its load while the child passively sat and watched the toy's activity, has been largely replaced by the wheel toy. Department stores that formerly devoted a corner of one department to wheel toys are now completely stocking whole floors with this participation type of toy for children. Trains, wagons, wheel barrows, dump trucks, fire engines, airplanes, autos, kiddy kars, skates, bicycles, tricycles and scooters take supremacy over the useless spectator toys of old.

This is the last article in this series of nine Saturday columns.

Sovfotos

Lida and Lyuba of the U. S. S. R. Passed Into the Fourth Grade

First Adventures in Music

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Editor:

Many parents, no doubt, appreciate Mrs. M. C. K.'s letter (May 7) on the value of music in the home, whether they express themselves through this column or otherwise. With fond memories of my own experience with two daughters, I would like to say that music is one of the most worthwhile studies and wholesome recreations in which parents and children may cooperate.

When a child I longed to study music, but this opportunity was seemingly delayed for me, so I wanted my children to have every advantage along musical lines, if they so desired.

A few years after marriage we moved to a college town and located near a Conservatory of Music. Happily and gratefully I saw this as my golden opportunity, and so took up the study of voice for several years. Prior to this time I had, mostly through self-study, learned to play the piano fairly well, enough to help me in the study of vocal music. Our children began attending concerts and musical entertainments when quite young, and developed a taste for good music.

At the age of four our eldest daughter expressed a desire for a violin. Her father and I wanted to be sure that she was in earnest, so did not take her seriously until her first year in school, when she again asked for a violin. This time her request was granted, and she began taking lessons. By the time she was seven years old she was playing in the school orchestra, and did play in it until her senior year in high school.

During her four years in high school she also played a tuba in the school band, and in summer played a sousaphone in the town band. In the meantime she studied piano for about a year, and after her first year in college, while not attending school, she took advantage of an opportunity to study pipe organ for a short time. Playing a small reed organ in the Sunday school she attended, kindled an interest in practicing, and she soon became efficient enough to play vocal accompaniments for me.

The younger daughter was not so interested in different musical instruments, but she studied piano some, and was a member of a harmonica band and a girls' glee club in school. Listening to good phonograph records helped her to win first prize in a music memory contest while in the fifth grade.

Although neither of them have become professionals, they have found that the study of music has helped them in many ways. They are Girl Scout leaders, and in this line of service they find that an understanding of music is appreciable.

Emphasis in the home on the study of music, and the sharing of good books and literature, certainly brings about a more appreciative understanding between parents and children, and develops higher ideals and better citizens. As one school-teacher said concerning pupils who studied music while attending public school, it "makes better thinkers."

(Mrs.) A. L. F.

* * *

The Parent

Those of you who are eager to help your tots to a larger serving of music in the home may like to look at the chapter on music in "Two to Six," a handy little volume of suggestions for parents and teachers of very young children, by Rose H. Alschuler and Associates (William Morrow & Co., New York. $2.00). The chapter on music may answer some of your questions on how best to introduce music into your child's experience. It also gives lists of songs, piano pieces, and phonograph records that have proved their worth as guides to the enchanted realm of music.

"Two to Six," as revised within the last year, represents the findings of a group of nursery and primary school teachers. We like it because of its concreteness, its lack of theorizing. It says in effect: "Here is what we have found to be good; perhaps our experience will help you." And we should think it might, with its suggestions, among other things, about books, play materials, and excursions.—Editor of The Parent.

* * *

Outdoor Friends

New York

Dear Editor:

One of my dearest memories of spring concerns the two gifts brought to me by my four-year-old son. Living on the edge of the city, we often took delightful walks along the country roads and into the neighboring woodland. He was taught that all in nature was good and gentle if he treated each creature and plant in a like manner.

One morning a little voice called, "Mother, come here, see what I have for you." Going to the door I found two arms outstretched to me—in one brown fist was a tightly clasped bunch of purple violets; lovingly held in the other was a tiny grass snake, its slim green body making a bracelet of jade around the child's wrist.

The flowers were placed in a bowl of water and the little snake released in a deep shaded corner of the garden, to make his home under the flat rock.

During their long vacation days, how wise to develop in our children their natural love and "unafraidness" of all creatures. Then they, too, may learn to admire rather than to stone and kill one of the farmer's best friends and helpers.

(Mrs.) E. A. P.

* * *

A Novel Swing

Oregon

Dear Editor:

Your weekly column for parents has been a source of much pleasure and enlightenment to me, and I am grateful.

In response to your request for playground suggestions, I wish to advance the following:

When my five-year-old daughter lost interest in the ordinary type of rope swing, her daddy took a gunny sack, filled it with straw, and fastened it firmly on the end of the rope where the wooden seat of the swing is usually placed. To this he fastened a string or light rope. Well to one side, a ladder (ordinary step-ladder type) was placed. The child carries the bag by the string while she is mounting the ladder. When she reaches the top, she grasps the rope and swings astride the bag with ease, simultaneously jumping from the top of the ladder. This affords such a thrill that even adults are intrigued by it.

(Mrs.) D. A.

A Saturday Column

Portugal Offering Summer Courses For Foreigners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon, Portugal

A summer course for foreigners, under the auspices of the University of Lisbon, will be held, for the fifth year in succession, from August 1-31, at Estoril, near Lisbon. The course comprises three courses of Portuguese—elementary, secondary, and advanced; philology, literature, history, art, the geography of Portugal and its colonies, and Portuguese ethnology. In addition lectures will be given on Portuguese culture and national development. There will also be excursions to places of interest near the capital, concerts of Portuguese music, and visits to theaters.

The registration fee for teachers and students is 25 escudos ($1.25). This entitles the student to attend any of the foregoing lectures and to an identification card which, on presentation, enables him to travel on the electric railway from Estoril to Lisbon at half price.

Excellent accommodation can be had for less than $2 a day. Mornings are free, as the lectures are given in the afternoon from 2 to 5 P. M., and there are many out-of-door attractions to be enjoyed. On payment of a small additional charge, varying from $2.50 to $7.50, according to the subject, students can, at the end of the course, enter for examination qualifying for a diploma.

For further information write to: Secretaria—Faculdade de Letras da Universidada de Lisboa, R. da Academia des Ciensias, Lisbon, Portugal.

Houses 30 Organizations

The Geneva International Center, a federation of private and semi-official international organizations, now houses thirty such organizations. The new center is located in the Palais Wilson, 52 rue des Paquis, the former headquarters of the League Secretariat.

—From News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

Cycling to Good Citizenship—A Safety Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

On the saddles of their bicycles, my four children are displaying tangible signs of their interest in good citizenship. Each one is proud of the little tag which certifies that he or she is active in a great safety drive which has placed our home city near the top among those cities showing improvement in traffic conditions.

All the "big" people of the city are co-operating in this drive—members of the safety commission, the police commissioner and his men, city court judges, newspaper editors, the adult population. Results have been quick, tangible, and so far gratifying. But what has interested me most is the response of the children of the city.

They have been appealed to as responsible members of the community to do their part toward making it a safer and better living place for themselves and others. Their response has been wholehearted and enthusiastic, and I believe that it has played an important part in the general picture of improvement.

Seeking to reach the children through that dearest of youthful possessions—the bicycle—policemen, working through the Crime Prevention Bureau, called for a general registration of all bicycles in the city.

It is a purely voluntary registration system, and police were not prepared for the hordes of young cyclists who appeared at the various station houses on the opening day. Thousands of licenses had been prepared, but they soon gave out, and orders were placed for new supplies.

"Thick and fast" they came, and still they come—so that, to date, almost 7,000 have given satisfactory account of themselves and their wheels. They are still registering, and police expect eventually to have very nearly all the bicycles in the city on record.

What It Means to The Individual Child

Each individual child is asked to fill out a questionnaire. His bicycle is inspected for its reliability, and he is advised to repair it if repairs are in order. The number of his bicycle is registered, a protection against theft, and the new license number is recorded. He is asked to read and sign a card pledging himself to observe certain safety rules, and in the end—best of all to the child—is given a license to fasten to the back of his saddle.

My own youngest son furnishes a good example of what the bicycle registration means to the individual child and his parents. Inclined to be heedless, he was apt to forget promises and good resolutions when out for adventure on his "bike." Going to the nearest police station in our precinct, he presented his new balloon-tired bicycle, the pride of his short life, for inspection. It was found to be in excellent condition, with the necessary equipment for daylight riding. David promised not to ride at night without lights. He was asked his name, age, address, and school.

The trade name, equipment, age and general condition of his bicycle were recorded, as well as the number of the bicycle and the general registration number. The police officer making the inspection signed the registration blank, and presented David with his blue registration card.

* * *

These are the things that he pledges himself to do:

I will attach the plate to my bicycle and keep it in good condition.

I will not carry passengers on my bicycle.

I will stop at all STOP signs.

I will ride only on the right side of the street, close to the curb.

I will not hitch on any other vehicle.

When riding at night I will display a light on the front and a reflector on the rear.

When riding out of alleys and driveways or from behind parked cars, I will stop and look to see that sidewalks and streets are clear of traffic.

I will obey traffic signals and the orders of traffic officers.

When riding with other bicycles I will ride in single file.

I will not engage in any trick riding or weaving in traffic.

I will become familiar with and obey all traffic rules and regulations, be watchful and alert at all times, and safety minded.

* * *

Increased Friendliness With Police

We feel that David's good intentions are more likely to hold firm from now on. An offshoot of the registration campaign has been an increased spirit of friendliness among the police and the youngsters of the city. David, as well as the three other children, came home with accounts of what fine fellows ("good guys," to be exact) the policemen at our precinct station were. Still, the power of the law is impressive, and that little blue card that one carries in one's pocket seems more binding than mere promises of "Sure, I'll be careful," made to Mother and Dad.

As Lieutenant Flood of the Crime Prevention Bureau explains: "The boys and girls go out with their registration cards and licenses, feeling that they are law-abiding citizens."

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The Home Forum

A Sheaf of Small Subjects

IN THE fourth volume of the Torrington Diaries, written by the Hon. John Byng, there is this passage: "When so many curious Investigations are written upon Trifles (as a long and lately published elaborate Treatise upon the Cuckoo), why will not some inquisitive Philosopher recount the History of the Cricket and Explain why He makes so much Noise in the World!"

Now, I dare say that some Inquisitive Philosopher has written a profound book about Crickets and therefore that Byng's hope has been fulfilled. The reason he expressed it was that in May, 1789, he stopped at the inn at Silsoe where he heard some crickets that pleased him. He writes elsewhere in the Diary of London's uproar and clatter so graphically that we can understand why he was calmed at Silsoe.

I remember that once, when I was reading, I rubbed absently with my pencil on a sheet of some notes. The faint sound made me think of the crickets that used to sing me to sleep these many years ago in Connecticut. Their little music was so clear, so fresh and harmless, so still that I can understand how the Hon. John felt about the matter. What he would have done with himself in the Connecticut of his day makes a nice question; English was still spoken in that State and the village lawyer was still called Squire, but the sons of freedom were feeling their oats and perhaps Byng would not have been too comfortable.

* * *

IT IS POSSIBLE that the Diarist may have overlooked the fact that trifles have always played a great part in talk, as well as books. For instance, a worthy man once told me that he usually ate three boiled eggs to his breakfast and as he spoke scowled gravely at me as if imparting some great polity, so gravely that levity was silent in his presence. These eggs were evidently not a trifle to him, but to me they were less impressive, a fact which shows that a great deal depends upon the point of view. On the other hand, though it has been said with a large gesture that we ought to have a soul above buttons, it is undeniable that a large part of the human race couldn't get on without them. But the Hon. John Byng had the right idea,—there ought to be more books on subjects that do not involve cataclysms, as, for example, Kittens Playing With Their Tails.

The subject can be much elaborated by any thoughtful writer with a taste for analysis, because there may be different ideas about their Playing. Do they play in sheer lightness of heart, or from a less worthy desire to show an agility superior to that of human beings, save perhaps the Russian Ballet? Why, I have seen a kitten bound into the air, make what George Meredith called "an illumined half-round" and in a millionth part of a second land with four little velvet legs on the turf, all the time assuming ignorance that the two-legged could do no such remarkable thing. Was this modesty, tact, or bravado? There are some authorities who hold that kittens smile, but I have never seen one do it, while it cannot be denied that kittens seem extremely cheerful. In fine, there should be written "An Inquiry Into the Kitten's Sense of Humor"; but with a light touch, a sort of gossamer exactitude that would come up to our Diarist's standard. In order to be safe, let me say that probably Miss Repplier has treated this matter and in a satisfactory way.

* * *

THERE IS ANOTHER trifle that needs treatment. All men of the world know about the tendency of buttered bread to fall upon its buttered side, (I use buttered twice, because it is plain to the exact thinker that unbuttered bread can have no buttered side) but I have never seen any treatise upon the practice of postage stamps always to arrange themselves with the gummed backs together the moment you put them in your pocketbook, an article even today in use for many innocent purposes. Why do they do this? Who has explained it? Can any? The student of comparative jurisprudence may scorn to write about this; but he forgets that huge subjects are but coagulated trifles, the unacknowledged younger brothers of majestic pomp. Touching the matter of buttered bread, let me say that I have the honor of knowing a young mother who at the domestic board butters slice after slice of bread and, as throwing quoits, flips it with incomparable skill to each child's place with never an accident. Yet what poet has sung, what diarist has recorded this benevolent dexterity which affords sustentation to the young and evokes the pleased admiration of the philosophic spectator?

The Hon. Byng was good at setting down trifles and I am sure that he would have read with avidity a treatise on this subject. He liked brown bread, not white, in fact tells us he never ate it; but this technical detail would not amount to anything, for it is the butter that makes the crux of the mother's skill. Our Diarist would be delighted to hear about it, would ask how many pieces thus glided through the air, how many children there were, whether this was done at all meals; in fine, he would want to know all about it. I rather think that he would like to know whether the children received their fare politely and, being a man of breeding, would pay a compliment to the mother, not one of your minueting compliments, but a smiling tribute to her manual dexterity. He might even write to her and confess with manly candour that such a feat was quite beyond him, and pray her to tell him the secret of an art hard to master with the rattle of hackney cabs in one's ears. And then the mother perhaps would thank him for his polite letter, and tell him that Midgie, James and Evelina sometimes behaved with great decorum and always had good appetites.

* * *

THERE IS ONE difficult feature about writing a Treatise upon Small Things, and it is that you must do it pretty well; for, if you don't, you will simply have wasted so much good ink. The light touch is not common in this society of triphammers and I sometimes doubt whether it is considered quite within propriety; but, when a writer does possess it and uses it for the gentle reader's delectation, writer and reader are the better for it.

Put it to a test: do you prefer a Cricket or a Bengal Tiger on the Hearth? I think that most of us will prefer the Cricket. At all events, I look for a gentle outburst of Treatises, framed in accordance with the suggestion of the Hon. John Byng. The adventures of the good Babar and the beautiful Céleste have been told to the happiness of thousands; but the critical will have excuse if they affirm that elephants, however affable, cannot be thought of as trifles, and for that reason we must be diligent in seeking smaller subjects for Investigation.

I go so far as to insist that there is a vital necessity for a good Treatise on the Vanishing Habits of Spectacles. They are in your pocket one moment and in another they are not, for without any human aid they have concealed themselves under a cushion and lurk and smile to see one's panic search. The practical man will say that the remedy is to have a gross of spectacles disposed in convenient places; but you know, reader, and he knows that he does not follow this counsel of perfection. What an absent-minded man does with a monocle makes one shudder. Fancy his having a gross of them and clinking glassily whene'er he took his walks abroad.

J. H. S.

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By Courtesy of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PERSIAN VASE RUG

THIS Persian rug was probably made in the second half of the sixteenth century. It is considered an important specimen of unusual and subtle design. The connoisseur, Dr. Rudolph M. Riefstahl, wrote of it:

"While Vase Rugs generally show a rather formal design of lozenges formed by slender stems, this splendid rug combines delicately designed motifs of flowers and trees with spiral lines to which boldly designed serrated leaves are attached.

"Although this rug does not contain any vase motif, the design, as well as the characteristic double warp technique, assign it to this well-known group of rugs. . . ."

One may see this rare Vase Rug in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, in the W. A. Clark collection, which is notable for two types, the Ispahan and the "Polish" rugs.

Vase rugs differ from the Ispahans in that they generally have no Chinese motifs. However, in this rug the Chinese "Ying-Yang" (conjoined spirals of contrasting colors) is noticed.

Primitive Art

THE primitive artist, far more so than his white colleague, is limited to the material at his disposal. The Eskimo cannot work with bamboo, nor the South Sea Islander with ivory; each is compelled to produce model and figure from the medium placed by nature at his disposal. This limitation, however, has had the advantage of making him exhaust to the uttermost all the possibilities of his one medium, or the few materials he had. This circumstance fitly supplies an explanation of the wealth of form which, for European eyes, is often almost incomprehensible, and which attains its perfection in materials in themselves often valueless and insignificant—frequently transforming them into marvellous products of artistic precision. We have only to think of the simple calabashes made of pumpkin or coco-nut, of the bamboo poles, the oars of the South Sea Islanders, or the engraved animal tusks of Arctic peoples: these materials, thanks to the labour of the craftsmen who use them, become artistic productions of great beauty. Each material requires special tools for use upon it; they are often wonderfully simple, but always adequate. It appears to us incredible that the New Ireland wood-carvings, which no artist of our day could imitate with his tools, were carved with simple mussel shell, that the jade clubs of the Maori chieftains were bored in the most primitive manner with wood and sand. Not every people was so fortunate in knowing the secrets of metal as were the tribes of Africa, who smelted their alloys in blast furnaces before the white man had discovered any such furnace. Africa, the country that is richest in primitive sculpture, was and still is familiar with definite sculptors' tools, and all explorers have repeatedly admired the speed and absolute certainty with which these tools are used.—From "The Savage Hits Back," by JULIUS LIPS. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Afternoon in Tokio

A JAPANESE lady did the honors of the house with that wonderful grace and gentleness of which Japanese women seem to have the secret. . . . Dressed in a kimono of neutral-tinted silk, with a discreet *obi*, and a soft, pale-pink *eri*, or collar, a beautiful, old gold-lacquered comb in her shiny black hair, this lady presented a very different appearance to the bedizened geisha, with the rainbow-colored garments, which is the accepted European idea of Japanese women. . . .

Presently we plunged into the mysteries of "Peach bloom," "Sang de boeuf," and "Famille verte" as bit by bit the celebrated collection was brought in from a godown, or fireproof house, next door. In this custom, Captain B. copied the Japanese, who always keep everything of value in such a place, each house having one of its own. . . .

We ended our pleasant day by being taken to see the houses and gardens of Mr. Iwasaki, a magnate of Tokio, our host having arranged the visit beforehand. After a long drive in a landau, which was driven by a Japanese coachman garbed in a dark-blue kimono and mushroom hat, with a "belto," or groom, dressed in the same way, on the box, we came to the two houses. One was European, full of fine things, while the other, in which the owner lived, was Japanese. Having removed our shoes, we were taken over it. I wish I could describe its fascinations; but where there were no ornaments, no furniture, no pictures save a kakemono here and there, no curtains, no color anywhere, it is difficult to say wherein lay the charm. And yet it was charming. The fineness of the matting, the beauty and workmanship of the woodwork, the lacquer frames of the screens, which were so adjusted that at a touch they parted without a sound, the extraordinary cleanliness everywhere, and, above all, the different little courts on which the rooms looked, were delightful. The bath-room particularly pleased me. Made of some light-colored wood, it shone like satin and felt like it. A delicate carving around the base of the wall, representing flights of birds, formed a dado; two large wooden tubs of the same wood stood at the end of the room, encircled by brass bands beautifully polished, and half a dozen tubs of different sizes stood on a low table; the window looked out upon a small court with one large magnolia tree and a very old gray stone lantern.—From "The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill," by MRS. GEORGE CORNWALLIS-WEST. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Honored as the Champion of Literature

TO THE man of letters there is no name in the long annals of English literature more interesting and significant than the name of Samuel Johnson. It has been truly said that no other man was ever subjected to such a light as Boswell threw upon Johnson, and that few other men could have endured it so well. He was many things that are noble, but for all men of letters he is especially noble as the champion of literature: He vindicated the profession of letters. He lived by his pen, and he taught the great world, once for all, that it is honourable so to live. That lesson was needed in the England of his period; and from that period onward the literary vocation has steadily been held in higher esteem than it enjoyed up to that time. You will not be surprised that one of the humblest of his followers should linger for a while in the ancient town in Staffordshire that is glorified by association with his illustrious name, or should wish to send a word of fealty and homage from the birthplace of Dr. Johnson.

Lichfield is a cluster of rather dingy streets and of red-brick and stucco buildings, lying in a vale a little northward from Birmingham, diversified by a couple of artificial lakes and glorified by one of the loveliest churches in Europe. Without its church the town would be nothing; with its church it is everything.

It will not take you long to traverse Lichfield, and you may ramble all around it through little green lanes between hedgerows. This you will do if you are wise, for the walk, especially at evening, is peaceful and lovely. The wanderer never gets far away from the cathedral. Those three superb spires steadily dominate the scene, and each new view of them seems fairer than the last.—From "Gray Days and Gold," by WILLIAM WINTER.

Refrain

Sit at the white keys;
Wear your rose-silk gown;
Sing in the candlelight to please
The child who listened then,
Who hears you now—
And would recapture miracle again.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

Christian Warfare

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS gave the basis for right action in what has become known as the Golden Rule (Matthew 7:12): "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." This rule, obeyed, promotes brotherly love and understanding. Love is mankind's surest defense. It frees, enlightens, and inspires confidence. Lack of an understanding of Love causes fear, greed, contention, and bondage.

To abide by the Golden Rule does not mean merely giving something material or expressing a kindness which one would like to have reciprocated. It involves far more than that; it signifies seeing our brother man, in his real, spiritual being, as Jesus did; seeing him free from sin, sickness, deformity, fear, and all that irritates and annoys. It means being compassionate, ready to forgive, and to refrain from unjust criticism and condemnation. It is to see the true man as God's image and likeness.

As one changes his thinking from a material to a spiritual basis, his attitude instinctively becomes more loving and considerate. He then has no desire to take unfair advantage of another. As one realizes true joy and happiness, he is protected from the effects of fear and hate, and he encourages his neighbor to seek the source of happiness and freedom in Truth.

The warfare and hatreds of various factions are primarily mental. The battle ground between right and wrong is in individual consciousness. Reliance on material power, position, strength, or wealth is of little or no avail. God is All. "He is the governor among the nations" (Psalms 22:28), and His love is universal and impartial. His spiritual ideas enlighten human consciousness, revealing peace, health, security, at hand for all.

Pure, loving, good, unselfish thoughts benefit those who entertain them, and all with whom they come in contact. The tendency to indulge in adverse criticism will thus grow less, for tender, loving, trustful thoughts help to advance the betterment of home, business, and national relationships.

If everyone loved and trusted God, no one would hate his neighbor. In Christian Science we learn not to be disturbed by the upheavals of error; but more love and spiritual understanding are needed to check all unchristian methods. God is infinite Mind. His ideas alone are real and powerful, and only they are capable of annulling in human consciousness the belief in evil that begets fear, anxiety, war, pestilence, lack. To act rightly, one must think rightly. To express love and honesty, one's thoughts must be loving and honest. In this way all that binds, fetters, and deludes mortals will eventually be destroyed, and the divine heights of spiritual freedom and bliss be gained.

We read in Proverbs (16:7), "When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." What an encouraging statement! But here, too, we see that only as one's thinking becomes Godlike and pure does he see the good, the real, as the true selfhood of all, and thus is able to live in peace. The false belief in enmity as real must be ruled out of human thinking, if enmity is to be ruled out of experience.

Jesus taught (Matthew 5:8), "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." Purity is that which enables one to see his brother men aright. Mary Baker Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 194), "The lens of Science magnifies the divine power to human sight; and we then see the supremacy of Spirit and the nothingness of matter." Thus we learn to magnify good; to bring out the good and overcome hatred and misunderstanding, thus leading to friendliness instead of enmity. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 10): "We have no enemies. Whatever envy, hatred, revenge—the most remorseless motives that govern mortal mind—whatever these try to do, shall 'work together for good to them that love God.'"

To the student of Christian Science it is clear that the weapons of materiality are futile. They cannot heal strife, distrust, and hate; whereas pure, constructive, spiritual thinking will overcome any phase of evil. The Christian Scientist prays for the universal spiritualization of thought, that all men may be helped to experience the blessedness and peace of the kingdom of heaven at hand. We do not have to fight for heaven and true freedom; we have but to conform our thinking to divine Mind in order to realize heaven, our eternal home, since it is a state of consciousness.

Universal good will and peace will come about as individuals learn to love and obey God, and to let divine Mind govern their every thought and act. Then one will no longer be tempted to bow down to or fear other, suppositious gods, for he will have learned the unreal nature of evil, and will love his neighbor as himself. Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 279): "The First Commandment in the Hebrew Decalogue—'Thou shalt have no other gods before me'—obeyed, is sufficient to still all strife. God is the divine Mind. Hence the sequence: Had all peoples one Mind, peace would reign."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Des Christens Strijd

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

JEZUS heeft de basis voor juist handelen aangegeven in hetgeen bekend staat als de Gulden Regel (Matth. 7:12): „Alle dingen dan, die gij wilt dat u de menschen zouden doen, doet gij hun ook alzoo." Gehoorzaamheid aan dezen regel zal broederlijke liefde en begrijpen bevorderen. Liefde is 's menschen zekerste bescherming. Zij bevrijdt, zij verlicht en boezemt vertrouwen in. Gebrek aan een begrip van Liefde veroorzaakt vrees, begeerigheid, naijver en slavernij.

Zich aan den Gulden Regel houden beteekent niet enkel iets stoffelijks te geven of een vriendelijkheid te bewijzen, die men op zijn beurt terug zou willen ontvangen. Het sluit heel wat meer in: het beteekent, dat wij onzen medemensch zien in zijn werkelijke, geestelijke wezen, zooals Jezus dit deed—dus vrij van zonde, ziekte, misvormdheid, vrees en van al wat prikkelt of ergert. Het beteekent mededoogend te zijn, gereed om te vergeven en zich te onthouden van onrechtvaardige critiek en veroordeeling. Het is den waren mensch te zien als Gods beeld en gelijkenis.

Wanneer iemand zijn denken wijzigt van een stoffelijke naar een geestelijke basis, wordt zijn houding als vanzelf meer liefdevol en welwillend. Hij heeft dan geen verlangen iets ten koste van een ander te bereiken. Wanneer iemand ware blijdschap en geluk verwezenlijkt, is hij beschermd tegen de gevolgen van vrees en haat en moedigt hij zijn naaste aan de bron van geluk en vrijheid in Waarheid te zoeken.

De strijd en haat der verschillende politieke partijen zijn in de eerste plaats gedachtelijk. Het strijdperk, waar goed en kwaad elkaar ontmoeten, ligt in het individueele bewustzijn. Zich verlaten op stoffelijke macht, positie, sterkte of bezittingen baat weinig of niets. God is Alles. „Hij heerscht onder de volkeren," (Ps. 22:28, Engelsche Bijbelvertaling) en Zijn liefde is alomvattend en onpartijdig. Zijn geestelijke ideeën verlichten het menschelijk bewustzijn en openbaren, dat vrede, gezondheid en veiligheid voor allen aanwezig zijn.

Reine, liefdevolle, goede, onzelfzuchtige gedachten zegenen evenzeer hen, die ze koesteren, als allen, waarmede deze in aanraking komen. De neiging zich over te geven aan afbrekende critiek zal hierdoor afnemen, want teedere, liefdevolle en vertrouwende gedachten werken mede om betere verhoudingen te scheppen in het gezin, in de zakenwereld en onder de volkeren.

Indien iedereen God liefhad en vertrouwde, zou niemand zijn naaste haten. In Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] leeren wij ons niet te laten verontrusten door de uitbarstingen van de dwaling, doch meer liefde en geestelijk begrijpen zijn noodig om een eind te maken aan alle onchristelijke werkwijzen. God is het oneindig Gemoed. Alleen Zijn ideeën zijn werkelijk en machtig en zij alleen kunnen het menschelijk bewustzijn bevrijden van het geloof aan het kwaad, waaruit vrees, angst, oorlog, ziekte en gebrek ontstaan. Om gerechtig te handelen, moet men gerechtig denken. Om liefde en eerlijkheid uit te drukken, moeten 's menschen gedachten liefdevol zijn en eerlijk. Op die wijze zal al wat stervelingen bindt, ketent en misleidt ten slotte vernietigd worden en zullen de goddelijke hoogten van geestelijke vrijheid en geluk bereikt worden.

In Spreuken (16:7) lezen wij: „Als iemands wegen den Heere behagen, zal Hij ook zijne vijanden met hem bevredigen." Welk een bemoedigende verklaring! Doch ook hier zien wij, dat naarmate iemands denken God-gelijkend en rein wordt, hij het goede en het werkelijke als de ware ikheid zal zien van iedereen en daarom in vrede kan leven. Het wangeloof, dat vijandschap werkelijk is, moet uit het menschelijk denken worden verdreven, zal het uit de menschelijke ervaring verdreven worden.

Jezus heeft geleerd (Matth. 5:8): „Zalig zijn de reinen van hart; want zij zullen God zien." Reinheid is hetgeen iemand in staat stelt zijn medemensch in het juiste licht te zien. Mary Baker Eddy zegt (*Miscellaneous Writings*, blz. 194): „De lens der Wetenschap vergroot de goddelijke macht voor het menschelijk gezicht en dan zien wij de oppermacht van Geest en de nietsheid van de stof." Zoo leeren wij het goede vergrooten of verheerlijken, het goede tot uiting brengen en haat en verkeerd begrijpen overwinnen, hetgeen tot vriendschap in plaats van vijandschap leidt. Mrs. Eddy schrijft (*idem*, blz. 10): „Wij hebben geen vijanden. Wat ook naijver, haat en wraakzucht—de meest meedoogenlooze drijfveeren, die het sterfelijk gemoed besturen—wat deze ook trachten te doen, zal ‚medewerken ten goede' voor ‚degenen die God liefhebben.'"

Voor hem, die Christian Science bestudeert, is het duidelijk, dat de wapenen der stoffelijkheid waardeloos zijn. Zij kunnen strijd, wantrouwen en haat niet genezen, terwijl daarentegen rein, opbouwend, geestelijk denken iederen vorm van het kwaad zal overwinnen. De Christian Scientist bidt voor algemeene vergeestelijking van het denken, opdat alle menschen geholpen zullen worden, de gelukzaligheid en den vrede te ondervinden van het koninkrijk der hemelen, dat nabij is. Wij behoeven niet te vechten voor den hemel en voor de ware vrijheid; wij hebben ons denken slechts in overeenstemming te brengen met het goddelijk Gemoed om den hemel, ons eeuwig tehuis, te verwezenlijken, daar de hemel een bewustzijnstoestand is.

Universeele welwillendheid en vrede zullen tot stand komen, wanneer alle menschen leeren God lief te hebben en te gehoorzamen en al hun gedachten en daden door het goddelijk Gemoed laten besturen. Dan zal iemand niet langer in de verzoeking komen zich te buigen voor andere, bedriegelijke goden of die te vreezen, want hij zal den onwerkelijken aard hebben leeren zien van het kwaad en zal zijn naaste liefhebben als zichzelf. Mrs. Eddy schrijft in *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (blz. 279): „Het Eerste der Tien Hebreeuwsche Geboden—‚Gij zult geene andere goden voor mijn aangezicht hebben'—is, indien het gehoorzaamd wordt, voldoende om allen strijd te stillen. God is het goddelijk Gemoed. En dus: Hadden alle volken één Gemoed, zoo zou er vrede heerschen."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science litteratuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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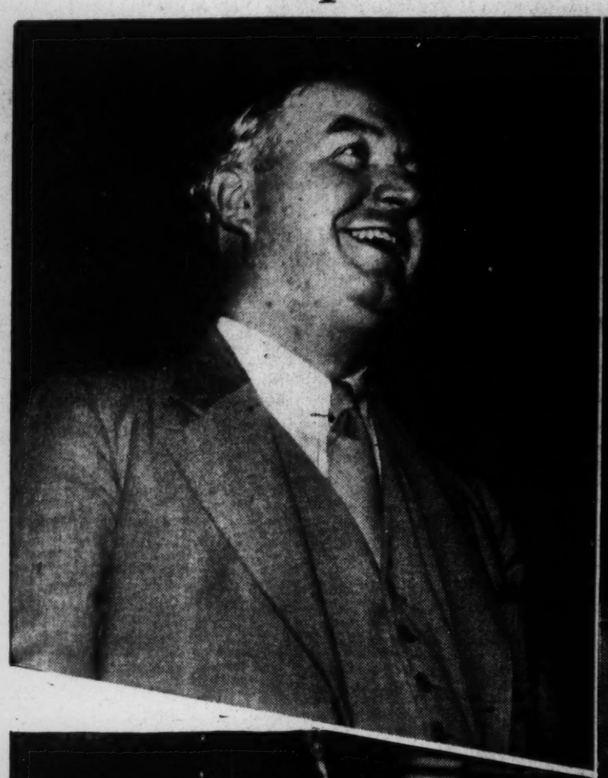
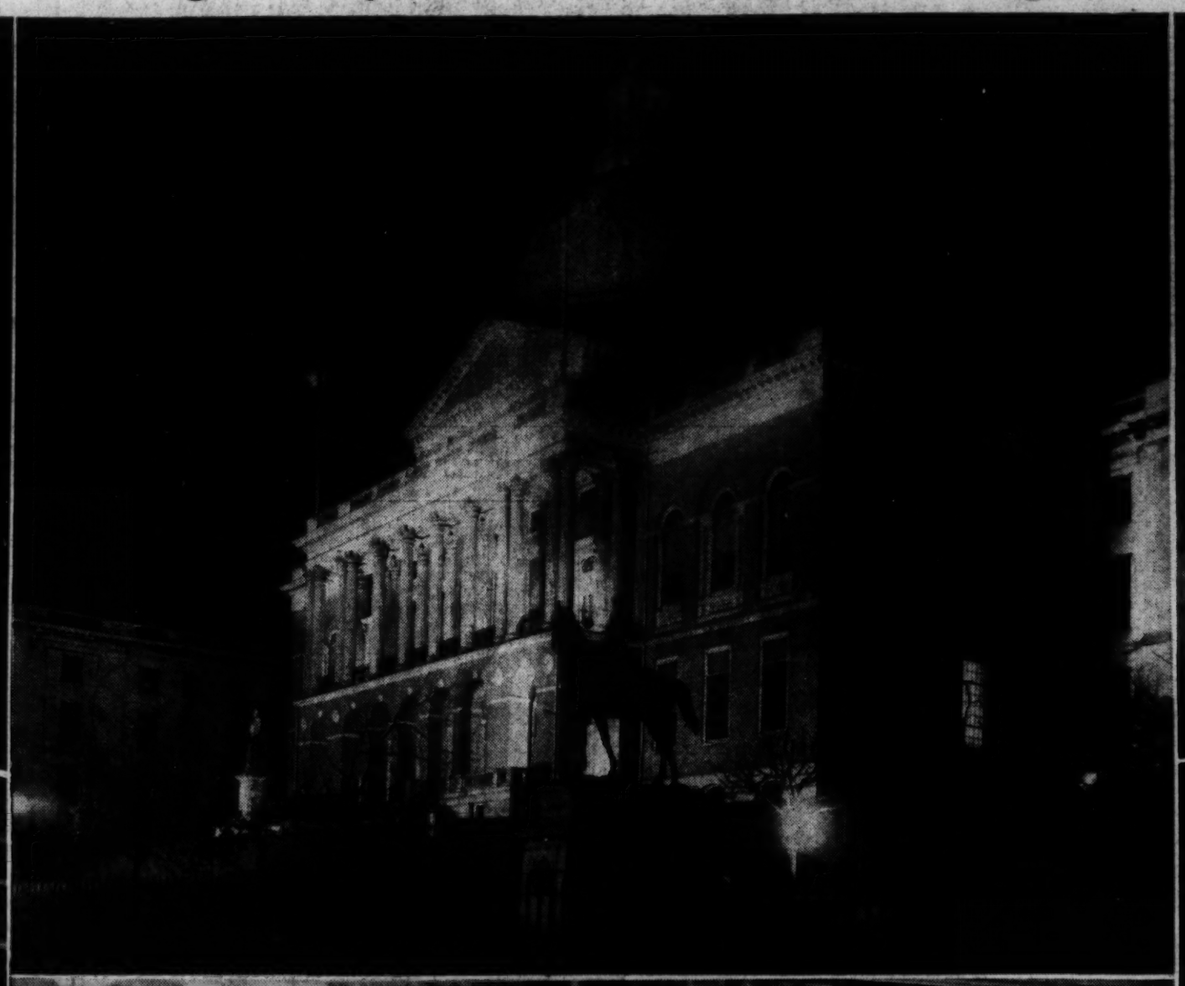
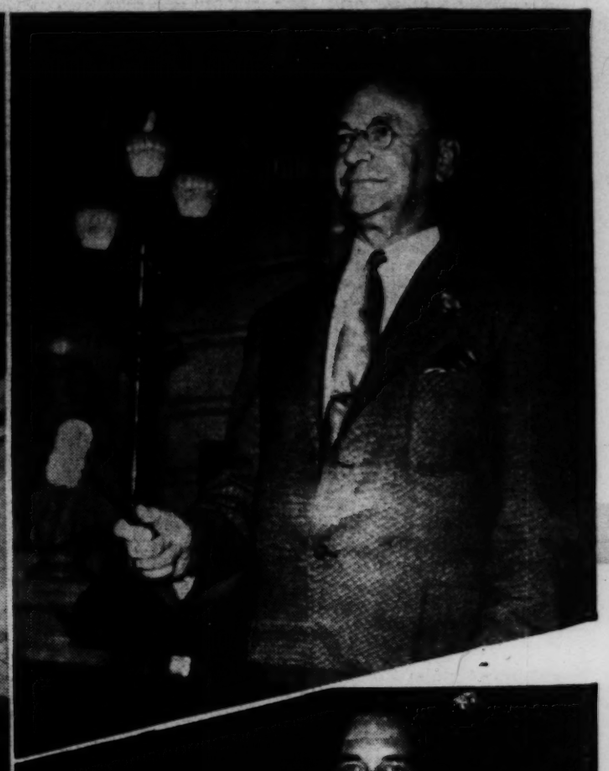
New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

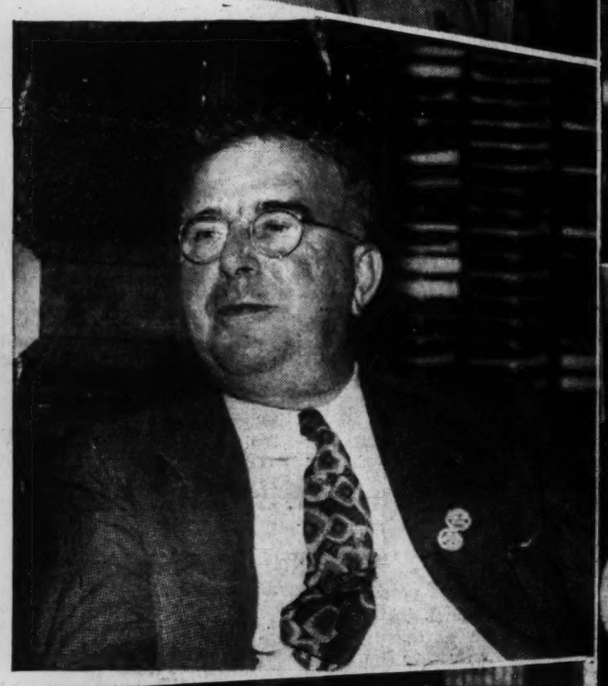
BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1938

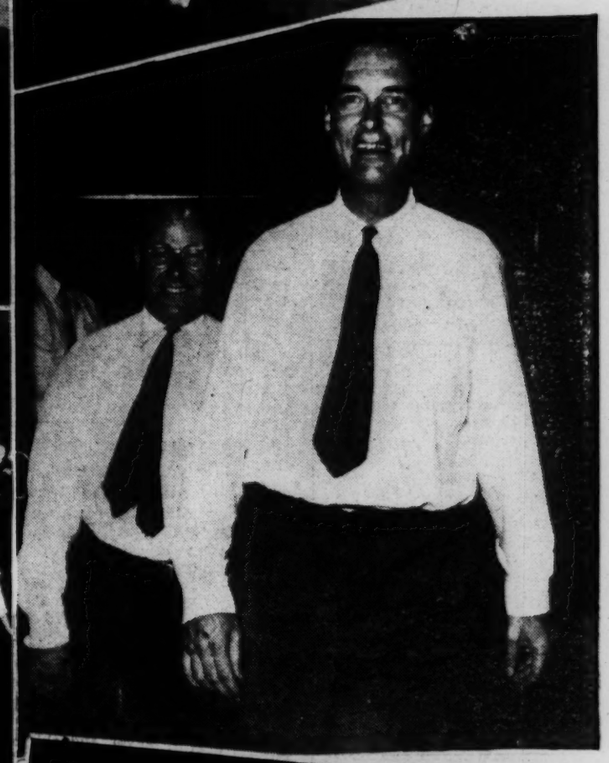
Republicans to Stage 'Stay-at-Home' Strike in Legislative Deadlock











By a Staff Photographer

Statehouse Personalities

Upper—Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, Still Smiling Despite an All-Night Deadlock With Governor Hurley Over Relief Expenditures
Center—State Senator George G. Moyse, Chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, Who Had a Busy Time When Efforts for a Compromise Failed
Lower—Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Who Remained in His Statehouse Office All Night

Scenes at the Statehouse

Upper—The Statehouse Was Ablaze With Lights All During the Night
Lower—Informality Pervaded the House of Representatives as Members Took Off Coats, Talked, Sang, and Jested, While Committee Meetings and Conferences With the Governor Continued All Night

Legislative Opponents

Upper—Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R), President of the Senate
Center—Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican Whip of the House
Lower Left—Senator Edward C. Carroll, Democratic Floor Leader of the Senate
Lower Right—Representative John F. Aspell, Democratic Floor Leader of the House

N. E. Business Continues Gain

Boston Today

Retail Sales Show Increase

Business conditions continued to improve in New England during the past week, observers of the various markets reported in a summary today. Retail sales, considered a good barometer, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. The wool and leather markets had a busy week. Commercial loans moved upward slightly and bank deposits registered an advance.

There was a small increase in the volume of orders for the products of Massachusetts mills and factories for the month of June, according to the tabulation of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, compared to the volume for May.

The gain for the month, however, did not extend to all sections of the Industries' index but applied particularly to textiles and the shoe industry.

Crop reports and wage and hour legislation, according to the Industries' summary, doubtless have been factors in the strong recovery reported in the textile industry over the low mark of the previous month.

The hide market continued to rise at a slightly lower rate than last week. Packers were concentrating on the sale of spring hides, and tanners stepped up operations to an estimated 75 per cent of capacity. Sole leather values firmed about 10 per cent on a good volume of sales. Upper leather also advanced in re-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Boston Events

Events in and around Boston over the week end will be found at the bottom of Page 11.

New Tanker Off For Its Trial Run

The Esso Baton Rouge, a tanker built at the Sparrows Point plant of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation for the Standard Oil Company tomorrow will make an official trial run over the Rockland course at Rockland, Maine.

The boat, of latest design, is 463 feet in length, and has a cargo capacity of 106,700 barrels of oil.

Fore River officials left today for Rockland to witness the trial run. Capt. J. J. Kemp will pilot the new tanker.

Action of Japan 'Boycott Victory'

Japan's abandonment of the 1940 Olympic Games was today held by James H. Sheldon, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee to Boycott Japanese Goods, as a signal victory for the boycott, indicating Japan's financial inability to carry on in the face of trade opposition to war.

"Backing down in this case," said Mr. Sheldon, "means confession of defeat and a tremendous loss of face for the war-makers in Tokyo."

Boston Today

Riley Denies Becker 'Favors'

At a session which continued until 10 o'clock last night, Frank Riley, Director of the Commercial Motor Vehicles Division of the Public Utilities Commission, made a sweeping denial that he had received money for "official favors" from Samuel Becker, head of the Becker Transportation Company.

Under oath, Mr. Riley called the Becker charge "ridiculous" and at the same time denied that he had discussed with former Gov. James M. Curley suspension of the Berger Company license to operate.

Two employees of the Company testified that on three occasion they gave Mr. Riley envelopes containing money when they called on him at the Public Works Building. This was at the time when the Company was having difficulty conforming to State motor regulations. Mr. Riley, in rebuttal, produced records to prove that he was not at the building at the times set forth by Mr. Becker.

Henry Earle, an accountant for the Company, testified he cashed checks at Mr. Becker's order and turned the money over to Mr. Riley.

Mr. Earle's testimony followed that of Mr. Becker, who declared he gave Mr. Riley a $1,000 bill on Oct. 10, 1936, after the two-week suspension was ordered. He testified he then turned over his business

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Boston Learns Danger Of Further Borrowing

Boston will be obliged to borrow another $1,000,000 for welfare and relief and WPA expenditures this year, city officials forecast today. The prediction was based on a study of city expenditures of the first six months of the year by City Auditor Charles J. Fox and published in this week's issue of The City Record, official organ of the city.

Mr. Fox warned that the city has spent $856,014 more in the first half of 1938 than was spent in the same period of 1937. In order for Boston to live within its budget this year, it must reduce expenditures by $900,000 in the remaining six months, the auditor stated.

Two city officials, who prefer to remain anonymous until Mayor Tobin has made a public statement on the matter, were quick to point out that since this increase in city expenditures is due primarily to heavy welfare costs, the city very likely may not be able to save any such amount as $900,000 and will be obliged to borrow once again to meet current expenditures.

So far this year Boston has borrowed $3,100,000 for welfare and relief. Last year, under the Mansfield administration, $5,300,000 was borrowed to alleviate the city's relief burden. Thus, it was pointed out, Mayor Tobin, if he borrows an additional $1,000,000 later this year, will still be under the 1937 total.

The Mayor was not available for a statement today.

Expenditures in the Welfare Department are $640,000 ahead this year over last; police pay rolls have increased that department's six-month budget by $101,000; and likewise in the Fire Department additional personnel has boosted the budget by $50,000, notwithstanding savings in other overhead. About $60,000 is added to the Public Works Department budget this year for snow removal. These items make up the increased expenditures for the first six months of this year.

The added cost for fire and police personnel was brought on the city last year under authorization of Frederick W. Mansfield, then Mayor. This additional burden on the city, Mayor Tobin's aides pointed out, could in no way be avoided by the present Mayor.

Policeman Checks Up On Own Superior

By the Associated Press

Bridgeport, Conn.

Officer William Fink's face turned red when he saw the name of the license of a motorist he had just stopped in a routine checkup.

It was that of Bridgeport's Police Superintendent, Charles A. Wheeler.

Officer Fink was praised for his impartiality by Superintendent Wheeler.

Political Fencing for Power Marked Legislative Session

Constant political fencing between Democratic Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts and the Republican - controlled Legislature for some election-year advantage marked the General Court session, which was attempting to prorogue today.

In contrast with the 1937 session, when the Chief Executive and the General Court—despite opposite political affiliations—enjoyed a year of co-operation, the 1938 Legislature embarrassed the Governor by ordering an investigation of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, tangling up his financial program and otherwise opposing the Administration.

Possibly both made serious political mistakes. The effect will be determined by the coming election. Governor Hurley's mistakes may result in his defeat for re-election, while those committed by the Legislature may influence voters to favor biennial legislative sessions, an issue on which they will vote in November.

Civil Service Charges

Whether the General Court investigation into alleged Civil Service law violations by the State Unemployment Compensation Commission will aid the G. O. P. leadership politically is problematical, but those interested in Civil Service assert the Governor failed to live up to "the spirit as well as the letter of Civil Service laws" as he repeatedly promised. Numerous Hurley follow-

Session Continues 23 Hours, 5 Minutes

When the Legislature adjourned at 10:05 a. m., its members had been in continuous session for 23 hours 5 minutes.

They went into session at 11 a. m. yesterday, expecting to adjourn early in the afternoon for the week end. Within a short time, however, word spread that Republicans believed they could close the session before 11 p. m.

ers, it was charged, were entrenched in lucrative U. C. C. jobs which should have gone to Civil Service appointees, a fact which is expected to make campaign material.

At the same time, the Governor's spending recommendations gave him the name of being the freest spending Chief Executive in state history, although he entered office on an economy program. His 1938 budget thus far totals $76,574,965, or $3,900,000 more than the previous record set in 1936, by Gov. James M. Curley who in popular opinion made no pretext at economy.

Had the Governor's complete spending program been adopted an even higher record would have been established. However, the Governor met defeat in his last-minute proposal for a $23,635,000 bond issue for unemployment relief. Even a $9,000,000 bond issue was quickly killed, as the Legislature demanded the Governor adhere to his "pay-as-you-go" promises.

Sincerity Questioned

The Legislature is not above criticism from reform groups, for it failed to break the hold gambling interests have maintained on it for the past half decade. Since horse and dog-race betting was legalized in 1934, the gambling lobby has been one of the most powerful on Beacon Hill.

Gambling Lobby Wins

This year, track groups were successful in blocking increased taxation, as well as attempts to repeal or curb legalized betting which turned Massachusetts into one of the foremost gambling centers of the nation.

Advocates of betting repeal were particularly disappointed at overwhelming opposition to two initiative petitions for repeal of horse and dog racing. They also were incensed at the sabotaging of a possible Statewide repeal referendum movement based on the initiative petitions by approving a "by-counties" referendum under which even the approving vote of one county would continue legalized betting in Massachusetts. However, some backers of the initiative petitions were themselves censored for agreeing to the "by-counties" referendum.

The proposed 2 per cent sales tax, recommended by the Special 1937

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Naval Dock in South Boston To Have Entrance Deepened

Log of the Port of Boston

Removal of about 56,600 cubic yards of material from the entrance channel to the Naval Dry Dock in South Boston, in order to provide a depth of 40 feet at mean low water, where the present depth ranges from 32.6 to 43.7 feet, is to be contracted for by Uncle Sam within a short time. Bids are now being sought and will be opened July 28 at the Boston office of the Army Engineers.

A ledge area in that vicinity is not included in the job for which bids are now being invited, as a contract has been placed covering blasting of ledge and rock. The dredging to be done involves only mud and other "loose" material, in an area about 1,700 feet long and ranging from 50 feet to 350 feet in width.

Boston transportation men are notified to omit Saturdays during July and August, when figuring storage and demurrage charges within the state of New Jersey, as the Legislature of that State has passed a bill making every Saturday of July and August a full legal holiday. Saturdays in other months are still half holidays.

Growth of the motor truck and bus—chief competitors of the railroads—is seen in figures issued by the United States Department of Commerce, which disclose that there were 4,255,296 trucks and 44,196 busses on the roads of the Nation in 1937.

Not all shipping men think and "talk shop" after the day's work is done. Clarence F. Ray of the American Hawaiian Steamship Company has just been awarded the 1938 garden prize by the Marblehead Garden Club, third such award he has received in the past six years.

James H. Moyle, Commissioner of Customs at Washington, and head of that important branch of Government activity, paid a surprise visit to Boston, dropping in without formality and setting a precedent by going from top to bottom of both the Customhouse Tower and the Appraisers' Stores, shaking hands with each employee.

Instead of the millions of pounds of wool brought to Boston from Australia last year, the steamers are now coming with pictures of sheep. The steamer City of Glasgow, in from Sydney, had only 20 bales of wool for Boston, but did have a framed picture of Australian rams for Boston Wool Trade Association offices.

Officers of the "Lady" liners of the Canadian National Steamships, calling at Boston fortnightly en route to and from British Guiana, South America, report that fully 80 varieties of palm trees flourish in the well-known botanical gardens of Georgetown, capital of British Guiana and terminus of the line.

Forty boys and girls—members of the American Youth Hostel movement—who started from East Northfield, Mass., for an extensive tour across the American Continent, are in Canada, on their way to Vancouver and California, according to officers of the steamer Lady Hawkins recently arriving at Boston from Halifax.

A colonist car of the Canadian National Railways, "spotted" at Bonaventure Station, was the initial center of activities in the Dominion, from which the group radiated in various directions on sightseeing trips. The boys and girls provide their own meals under supervision of Mrs. Karl Kaufhold, wife of the director of the tour, steamship men report. Self-service and self-reliance are the watchwords for the boys and girls.

Leon Stone

Pre-Inventory Sale

This is our quality merchandise repriced only to make room for new Fall apparel and accessories

First Floor

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS in gloves, handbags, hosiery, blouses, jewelry, scarves, men's furnishings.

Second Floor

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS in sports dresses.

Third Floor

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS in misses', women's dresses including Bety Babb, half sizes and larger sizes to 48.

Fourth Floor

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS in junior misses' dresses, coats, suits.

Fifth Floor

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS in coats and suits and blouses for misses and women, including Bety Babb half sizes and sizes to 46.

Sixth Floor

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS in lingerie, corsets, some children's and infants' apparel and accessories.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

What's Going On in the Arts

Exhibit-of-the-week: No. 5

For the fifth in the exhibit-of-the-week series being held throughout the summer at the Museum of Fine Arts, there has been placed on display the portrait of Squire Musters by Sir Joshua Reynolds. It is lent from the collection of Alvan T. Fuller.

Sir Joshua, first president of the Royal Academy, was a celebrated and successful portraitist. His aptitudes were sought especially by the wealthy English who wished to be portrayed in the dignified and flattering manner which they considered suited them. For his purpose he had a realistic technique based upon Italian masters. He has a prototype of all society painters who followed him, living in elegance, entertaining, straining consciously for recognition.

The portrait of Squire Musters shows him standing, legs crossed, leaning upon a stick. He is suave and self-assured. It is a living likeness in which Sir Joshua has been especially attentive to details of costume and distinguishing facial features. It is a commanding presence.

D. A.

Busses to Show Warning Posters

In an effort to reduce pedestrian accidents on the highways, 1,200 buses operated by the three largest lines in Massachusetts will next week display posters warning passengers not to cross the street until the bus has left the stop.

According to Edgar F. Copell, State Traffic Engineer, posters will be in full sight just over exit doors on the outside of the vehicles and will read, "Take time to be safe. Please help us reduce the highway accident toll. Don't cross the street until the bus leaves the stop!" Posters are signed by William F. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works.

The three bus companies include the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, and the Boston, Worcester, New York Street Railway Company.

Salem Revisits Its Architectural Treasures

Pickering House, One of Those Which Played a Part in "Open-House Day" in the North Shore City

The Residence, Which Is the Oldest Authenticated House in Salem, Was Built in 1650, According to Evidence of the Fireback, Now in the Essex Institute. It Has Always Had a Pickering in Occupancy

'Open House Day' in Salem Draws North Shore Attention

Metropolitan Boston Social Notes

The recent "open house day" in Salem, when 11 prominent residents opened their historic houses and gardens for the benefit of the Salem Garden Club's flower show fund, attracted crowds of visitors from many North Shore towns. From 11 o'clock until 5 the lovely old mansions and old-fashioned gardens mirrored again the period of Salem's fabulous prosperity of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, as the hostesses, many in elaborate costumes that belonged to their ancestors, welcomed guests and displayed their treasures.

Arriving in Salem about noon, the writer went first to the house of Mrs. McDonald White, that imposing white mansion known as the Safford house, in Washington Square. Built in 1818 this has many of the unusual features that characterize Salem houses, such as the ornate center entrance, the side porch with tall fluted columns reaching above the third floor and cut all in one piece from gigantic pine trees, looking out upon the spacious and secluded garden. The interior, rich with old mahogany furniture, gives the impression of roominess and elegance. The library is particularly lovely, panneled in mahogany with heavy carving over doors and mantel.

In the dining room the table was set for the occasion with a rare Nanking china dinner service in green, one of the treasures bequeathed by ancestors who were in the Far East trade that brought Salem its early wealth. In the garden, preparations were being made for a luncheon Mrs. White was giving for her assistants of the day, who included Mrs. Howard Corning, Mrs. Ambrose Walker, Mrs. Phillip Smith, Mrs. Walter Gifford, Mrs. Walter Phippen, Mrs. Carlisle Holt, Mrs. Henry Vincent, Miss Elizabeth Rochester, Miss Marguerite Hall, and Miss Sally Sloan. Tea was served in the garden later in the afternoon.

Period Costume

Mrs. John Daland, President of the Salem Garden Club, lives in one of the very old Salem houses, built in 1735, with one wing still in use that was built nearly 100 years earlier. Meeting guests in the drawing room, Mrs. Daland was a charming picture of a colonial dame, with powdered coiffeur and gown that belonged to one of her ancestors whose portrait hangs on the wall. It must have required some self-sacrifice to don the picturesque garments, the rose-colored quilted petticoat and tight-fitting polonaise of brocaded satin being hardly comfortable for such a hot day. But this was one house in which nothing modern spoiled the picture, all of the hostess's assistants being in attractive and authentic costumes of past ages. Among them were Mrs. Frank Donaldson, Mrs. David H. Pollock, and Miss Florence Silsbury.

Furnishings in the Daland house form a veritable museum of the fine objects brought from the Orient by the early members of the family. A rare East Indian shawl with bright green center, Chinese lacquered tables and finely carved chess men and a wash bowl with graceful water bottle of delicate Nanking china were just a few of the many delightful surprises. One interesting early American relic was a remembrance book that preceded the autograph album, with locks of hair worked into circular designs and pasted onto the pages. Even Fido, the family dog, was represented with a lock from his tail.

300 Years in Family

Much interest centered in the Pickering house, on Broad Street, built between 1649 and 1651 by John Pickering and still occupied by members of the Pickering family, one of the few houses in the United States continually occupied by one family through nearly 300 years. Mrs. John Pickering received guests at the door and was assisted by her granddaughter, Miss Helen Bradley, Mrs. F. Carroll Sargent, and Mrs. George West, who showed visitors through the interesting low-studded rooms with handhewn beams, replete with historic associations. Portraits of members of the Pickering family include one of Timothy Pickering, the most renowned of the clan, who was a Colonel in Washington's Army. The immense chimney in the middle of the house has been tunneled through, making a passage from the entrance hall into the dining room from which there is a delightful view of the garden, with its bright hollyhocks, delphinium and serpentine box hedges.

The Cook-Oliver house on Federal Street is a fine example of the work of Samuel McIntire, the architect who ranks with Bulfinch as one of the leaders of the early nineteenth century in America. His wood carvings were especially noted, and those over the doors and mantels of this house are exquisite examples of his art. Mrs. Edward Carroll, the present owner, received guests. Mrs. Grace T. Wheeler, Mrs. Charles Carroll, and Miss Zanette Wheeler were Mrs. Carroll's assistants.

Wanda MacDowell

Two More Courteous Drivers Get Awards

One of the contributing factors in safety on the highway is courtesy. That point has been brought out in letters which The Christian Science Monitor has received in connection with its campaign for a better sense of etiquette on the road.

"If motorists would strive to apply courtesy in their daily driving," says William C. Grabe of the Automobile Legal Association, "there would undoubtedly be a marked decrease in automobile accidents.

"We believe that you are on the right track in sponsoring your present campaign for road safety. We congratulate you for devising such an interesting and unique plan.

"The A. L. A. has been active for many years in the interest of the preservation of lives on the public highways through its Safety Department. It is indeed gratifying to have The Christian Science Monitor lend its efforts to obtain this most worthy cause."

Two Awards Daily

Daily the Monitor is awarding two tickets to Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters to each of two drivers of automobiles who go out of their way to do an act of courtesy to others on the highway. Today's winners of the awards, which are made through the kindness of the theater management, are

Maude E. Taylor
49 Damien Road
Wellesley Hills
Registration No. 88,931
and
Arthur F. Bull
423 Puritan Road
Swampscott
Registration No. 10,728

Subscribers Asked To Note Courtesies

Subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are invited to note and send in the registration numbers of cars which perform acts of courtesy on the road. From these contributions selections will be made, and to the winners of awards two theater tickets will be given each day.

With the numbers of the cars, please mail particulars of the incidents. Address your letter to

Courtesy Award
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Courteous Drivers

With regard to the incident which brought the award to the driver of the car with the registration number 88,931, the Monitor observer's report says:

"A car after being parked on Massachusetts Avenue facing north near St. Germain Street, started up the avenue. At the same time car number 88,931, alongside the parked car, intended to turn right on St. Germain Street, but instead, halted to allow the other car to proceed up Massachusetts Avenue. The driver of car number 88,931, under the circumstances, had the right of way to turn in St. Germain Street without waiting for the other car to start up."

Of the second winner, whose registration number is 10,728, the observer's report says:

"The car with license number 10,728 was proceeding on Stuart Street toward Tremont. When the red light flashed to green, several other cars honked their horns to hasten the pedestrians to the sidewalk. This motorist waited courteously for the pedestrians to cross to the sidewalk before proceeding on his way."

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

sponse to the rising raw stock prices. Shoe orders for the fall were being received in greater volume and factory operations were stepped up.

Manufacturers of wool tops were operating at capacity and the futures market rose to the highest point since April. Goods manufacturers also increased operations beyond seasonal demands. Last minute orders were being booked in good volume for women's fall wear and orders were beginning to come in for men's wear for next summer. Cloth prices, however, appeared slow in responding to the movement and raw material quotations were in a similar position.

Only moderate activity was reported in the cotton gray goods market although many observers believed a potential wave of buying hangs over the market. In the fine goods market trading was reduced to small lots. Prices remained steady and in some instances slight advances were announced.

Humane Education Conference Topic

The Amrita Island summer school conference for the training of humane agents and public school teachers interested in humane education will be held for a third season July 18 to Aug. 13 in Cataumet, Mass., the Animal Rescue League of Boston announced today.

Held under the League's auspices, the conferences have in the past proved invaluable in spreading the practice of humaneness, with interested persons from all over the United States attending the sessions. Daily lectures are held in the mornings, followed by recreational activities in afternoons and evenings.

U. S. Leads in Autos

The United States, which has only 6 per cent of the world population, has 70 per cent of the automobiles, 56 per cent of the telephones, and 35 per cent of the railway mileage.

(Continued from Page 9)

to his uncle, Aaron Cooperstein, who was given a permit.

"I followed his (Mr. Riley's) advice, which was that he would give me a permit if I got a man I could trust," Mr. Becker asserted.

He conceded under cross-examination by Mr. Riley's counsel, Francis E. Rafter of Salem, that he had received no help from Mr. Riley for certain payments, and described himself as "a sap, a sucker," because "I believed in him."

The hearing will be resumed Tuesday.

Drop Reported In New Building

Building figures for the first six months of this year, released at the State House this week, show a drop of nearly $11,000,000 from the total for permits issued in the same period last year. Total permits for the first six months in 1938 reached $22,565,305, as compared to the 1937 figure of $33,522,741.

The total for June was $4,057,288, a decrease of 3.3 per cent from May, and a decrease of 5.6 per cent from the June, 1937, total.

In the tabulation, new nonresidential building reached a total of $717,568 or 17.7 per cent; new residential building, $1,884,386, or 46.4 per cent; additions, alterations and repairs, $1,455,334, 35.9 per cent.

Boston led with 21 structures at $336,800; with Newton second with 25 and a total of $176,000; and, in order, Wellesley, 14 and $143,200; Worcester, 25 and $104,925; Belmont, 14 and $97,700.

Proctor Gets Ronan's Position

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, has just promoted Edward O. Proctor to the post of First Assistant Attorney General, to succeed James J. Ronan, who was recently appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court by Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Mr. Proctor has been an Assistant Attorney General since Jan. 1, 1937. During that period he has tried some of the State's most important cases.

He was educated at the Wakefield High School, Yale University and Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1912. He also is a member of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court.

Buffalo in Arizona

A herd of 165 buffalo roam an unfenced area in House Rock Valley, north of the Grand Canyon in Arizona.

For Refreshing Little Vacations

dine out frequently at the excellent restaurants advertised in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, July 18

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, July 18

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	"Trio Time"	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Trio Time"	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Vincent Lopez's Orchestra	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Kidoodlers: quartet	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Commndr Frank Hawks	"Book Theater"	Sport reports .....
6:00 News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Songs for You"	Lou Martin's Orchestra	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Enoch Light's Or.	Sport commentator ...	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Enoch Light's Or.	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Maygar Serenaders' .....
7:00 Mal Hallett's Orch.	Message of Israel	Studio speaker	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Mal Hallett's Orch.	Message of Israel	Richard Himber's Orch.	The Northwesterners ...	Terry O'Toole, songs...
7:30 Columbia Workshop: drama	Jim's Question Bee.....	"Sports of the Week"	Musical Album	Terry O'Toole, songs...
7:45	Jim's Question Bee.....	Larry Clinton's Orch...	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Travel talk .....
8:00 Saturday Night Swing Session ...	Joe Loss' Dance Band from London, England	"Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten": comedy	"Bands Across the Sea"	Popular orchestra ....
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.;	"On Naseby Hill": dramatization	Fats Waller's Orchestra	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:30 sketch; soloists ...		Barry McKinley	Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert	"Swing at It" .....
8:45				"Swing at It" .....
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	"America Dances": selections from Hollywood, San Francisco, Chicago, New York ...	Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert	"Classical Hour" .....
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;			"Classical Hour" .....
9:30 "Rhythm Rendezvous": orchestra	vocal groups; Hoosier Hot Shots		Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
9:45				Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"The Crickets"	Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert	Down Memory Lane ....
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"The Crickets"		Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30 orchestra	"Concert in Rhythm"...	William Farmer's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:45 Erwin D. Canham	"Concert in Rhythm"...	William Farmer's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Dance Orchestra	News Service	Jimmy Grier's Orch..	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 Pendarvis' Orch. ..	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	"Sweet Music"
11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Verdi's "Aida"	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch..	Verdi's "Aida"	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 Arthur Godfrey ..	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"..	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons .....
9:15 "Montana Slim" ..	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Jacob S. List .....
9:30 "Joyce Jordan" ..	Breakfast Club: solo-	"Journal of Living"....	"The Merry-Go-Round"	James Le Shane, songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra; news	"Journal of Living"....	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Home Forum	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 R. Carhart, songs	Home Forum	"John's Other Wife" ..	Organ recital	Popular songs .....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ..	"Josh Higgins": sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"	Cowboy songs	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs..	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Cowboy songs .....
11:15 Richard Maxwell ..	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs....
11:30 "Big Sister": sk..	"Concert Hall"	Swing Trio	"Get Thin to Music"...	Cooking School .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life".....	Vocalists; organ	News commentator .....
12:00 "Tower Tempos" ..	News; Noonday Revue ..	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1" ..	Noonday Revue	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music...	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife" ..	Italian string music...	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service ..	Women's club news ...	"Musical Mailbox" ...
1:15 "Vic and Sade" ..	Homesteaders' Orch.	"George and Juanita" ..	"Between Bookends" ...	"Musical Mailbox" ...
1:30 "Road of Life" ...	"Matinee Melodies" ...	Marjorie Mills Hour ..	Garden Club	Harmony team .....
1:45 Gospel Singer	"Jack and Loretta" ...	Marjorie Mills Hour ..	Movie comment	Ruth Robbins, songs ..
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, piano..	Concert Band .....
2:15 Enoch Light's Or. ..	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	Concert Band .....
2:30 "Three Consoles" ..	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sport commentator	"Words and Music" ..
2:45 "Three Consoles" ..	Hymn recital	"Julia Blake": sketch .	Sport reports	"Words and Music" ..
3:00 "Dear Columbia" ...	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	"In the Music Room" ..
3:15 The Pittsburghers ..	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	Wall Paper Styles	Sport reports .....
3:30 "The Four Notes" ..	U. S. Navy Band	"Pepper Young"	Harold Stokes' Orch. ..	Sport commentator ....
3:45 "Tune Time"	U. S. Navy Band	"The Guiding Light" ...	Bill Lewis, songs	Sport commentator ....
4:00 "Matinee Promenade": organ ...	Club Matinee; variety..	"Backstage Wife"	Hits and Encores	Sport commentator ....
4:15	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas": drama	Hits and Encores	Sport commentator ....
4:30 Deep River Boys..	Club Matinee; variety..	Commentator	Sport comment	Sport reports .....
4:45 Lois Ellman	Club Matinee; variety..	"Girl Alone"	"The Hatterfields"	Sport reports .....

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10:15 R. Carhart, songs	Home Forum	"John's Other Wife" ..	Organ recital	Popular songs .....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ..	"Josh Higgins": sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"	Cowboy songs	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs..	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Cowboy songs .....
11:15 Richard Maxwell ..	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs....
11:30 "Big Sister": sk..	"Concert Hall"	Swing Trio	"Get Thin to Music"...	Cooking School .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life".....	Vocalists; organ	News commentator .....
12:00 "Tower Tempos" ..	News; Noonday Revue ..	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1" ..	Noonday Revue	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music...	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife" ..	Italian string music...	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service ..	Women's club news ...	"Musical Mailbox" ...
1:15 "Vic and Sade" ..	Homesteaders' Orch.	"George and Juanita" ..	"Between Bookends" ...	"Musical Mailbox" ...
1:30 "Road of Life" ...	"Matinee Melodies" ...	Marjorie Mills Hour ..	Garden Club	Harmony team .....
1:45 Gospel Singer	"Jack and Loretta" ...	Marjorie Mills Hour ..	Movie comment	Ruth Robbins, songs ..
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, piano..	Concert Band .....
2:15 Enoch Light's Or. ..	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	Concert Band .....
2:30 "Three Consoles" ..	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sport commentator	"Words and Music" ..
2:45 "Three Consoles" ..	Hymn recital	"Julia Blake": sketch .	Sport reports	"Words and Music" ..
3:00 "Dear Columbia" ...	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	"In the Music Room" ..
3:15 The Pittsburghers ..	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	Wall Paper Styles	Sport reports .....
3:30 "The Four Notes" ..	U. S. Navy Band	"Pepper Young"	Harold Stokes' Orch. ..	Sport commentator ....
3:45 "Tune Time"	U. S. Navy Band	"The Guiding Light" ...	Bill Lewis, songs	Sport commentator ....
4:00 "Matinee Promenade": organ ...	Club Matinee; variety..	"Backstage Wife"	Hits and Encores	Sport commentator ....
4:15	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas": drama	Hits and Encores	Sport commentator ....
4:30 Deep River Boys..	Club Matinee; variety..	Commentator	Sport comment	Sport reports .....
4:45 Lois Ellman	Club Matinee; variety..	"Girl Alone"	"The Hatterfields"	Sport reports .....

Aiken and Milk Purchases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16 — The dairy section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is somewhat puzzled by a telegram received last night from Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont regarding the Government milk purchasing program in the Boston milkshed.

According to officials here, the telegram merely informed Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, that Governor Aiken had told Henry P. Hood, II, leading New England milk distributor, that he would ask Mr. Wallace to continue to push the program of milk purchases. The AAA declined to make public the text of the message on the ground that that is the prerogative of the sender, but intimated that it did not make any request on Secretary Wallace.

Not only does this information of an intended request which has not been made directly seem a bit puzzling, but the milk experts are at something of a loss to understand the purpose of the move, if and when it is made.

It is explained that the milk purchasing program is the result of a regular Congressional authorization for the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. Under this authorization a total of 14,400,000 quarts of milk may be purchased in the Boston milkshed between July 1 and Dec. 31. Purchases, it is said, are now being made at the rate of 510,000 quarts a week. This means that the weekly rate could be stepped up slightly, but some margin is being maintained to allow for a period when the producers may have a bigger surplus problem than at the moment. But it is claimed here that there is no means by which purchases during the six-month period could be pushed beyond the authorized limit without action by Congress.

AAA records show, it is stated, that from October, 1937, through June of this year total milk purchases in the Boston milkshed have amounted to 12,500,000 quarts, about half of which came from the State of Vermont.

So far as can be learned here there is no disposition or intention to cut down on the Boston milkshed purchasing program. The authorization provided them with money for a regular program of purchases to carry through the fiscal year.

Continental Divide

The Continental Divide is a watershed created by mountain ranges or table-lands of the Rocky Mountains and extends from Mexico to Canada.

Amusements

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"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47th St. Evgs. 8:45—50c to $3. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45 St., W. of B'way. Air-cooled. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. Sat., 2:40.

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
50 LOVELY DANCING ANGELS
Evgs. 8:30. $1.10-$4.40. Mat. Wednesday and Saturday, $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now.
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WARNER BAXTER
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with MARJORIE WEAVER
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day 25¢ to 1 p.m. Any Seat
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EMBASSY WAL. 2540 FREE PARKING
Sat. through Tues., July 16-17-18-19
Errol Flynn, Olivia DeHavilland
Adventures of Robin Hood
Mickey Rooney, "Hold That Kiss"

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE
Mon., Tues., Wed. G. Rogers, J. Stewart in VIVACIOUS LADY Also Richard Dix in BLIND ALIBI
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Merle Oberon in THE DIVORCE OF LADY X Also Dick Purcell in MYSTERY HOUSE

BOSTON

STATE ORPHEUM
2nd BIG WEEK!
Margaret SULLAVAN James STEWART "Shopworn Angel"
Spencer TRACY Loretta YOUNG "Man's Castle"

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Harvard University
SUNDAY 8:15 P. M.
STATE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Alexander Thiede conducting
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FINE ARTS 30c till 1 P. M.
Doors Open 12:30
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"Moonlight Sonata"
His Only Motion Picture

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TROPIC HOLIDAY
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DOROTHY LAMOUR—RAY MILLAND
BOB BURNS—MARTHA RAYE
Wed. thru. Sat. July 20 thru 23

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

House Floor After Gay Night Has Lindbergh-Hughes Look

By William Arpé

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A quick glance into the House of Representatives chamber today gave one the impression of a mammoth waste basket with chairs disarranged and with scraps of paper strewn over the floor—like a miniature Broadway after a Hughes' welcome.

This paper represented work, but all was not work in the House last night.

Diversion other than that having to do with gas tax was supplied the weary lawmakers by the Tarbi brothers and their four piece ensemble.

Music to the Kings taste is no word for it. With more than 200 Representatives present, each a King in his own district, requests for various selections came in so thick and fast Bob Ripley would probably say, "to play all the requests the four pieces should each have to play a different selection 24 hours a day for 24 years."

Aloof and undisturbed by racket and turmoil of the elongated session remained the Sacred Cod hanging proudly, high over the House Chamber, its shiny coat glistening beneath the many layers of dust.

Rumor has it, of course, that in the wee hours of the morning, the Sacred Cod looked its age and rather limp. The cod first made its appearance in the State House in 1798. Explanation for its condition was claimed to be the new school of "Swing."

Talk has it that the Sacred Cod did itself proud during the square dance and singing some of the old folk song, but when it tried to "beat it out" with the latest "swing," well that was just too much for its ancient scales.

Howard Hughes did not pass through the honorable floor of the House to account for the many scraps and balls of paper scattered over aforesaid floor. It appears more that when pamphlets, loose-leaf books, house calendars and other bits of literature pass through the air at high speed, the impact of their sudden descent has a tendency to give a much wider-spread appearance.

The balls of paper were for a more definite purpose than just paper sail planes. Playing catch with these paper balls seemed to be the reason for their existence, but further investigation proved that catch was just a means of keeping the balls in circulation until someone was found napping. The direction of their next flight need not be told.

Where was the Senate during all this horse play? Well, to be exact, they were only a few doors away on the same floor. But then, they are a more dignified group, they seem to think, and their diversion was more gas tax than otherwise.

Verbal "riding" of one another on personal rather than legislative matters seemed to be the uppermost sport by the Senate members. This morning, however, showed its signs of the long night. If the desire or the ability for physical demonstration had faded, the same cannot be said for the vocal talents of these capable Senatorial politicians.

In tones perhaps surpassing in volume those used in campaign speeches various members left very definite impressions that they were open to the suggestion of immediate prorogation.

But, as Saturday slowly neared the noon mark both branches witnessed a gradual reduction in its members present. A close look around showed that those remaining hesitated little to look at the clock on the wall and then look longingly at the portals which speed freedom in the rear of the chambers.

Announcement of adjournment to next week was, it seemed, the only thing that stirred the remaining "faithfuls" into action.

'Fencing' Marks Legislative Session

(Continued from Page 9)

Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures to finance the $45,000,000 annual cost of welfare, provided the sharpest battle of the legislative year.

Tobin Led Fight

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, making one of his numerous Beacon Hill appearances, led the losing proponent brigade. But the Mayor warned that the 1939 Legislature would be forced to adopt the sales tax to save collapsing Massachusetts cities and announced he would lead the second charge.

Mayor Tobin won legislative approval of his program to borrow $9,000,000 to refund bad municipal debts, but lost his bid for control over School Department finances when the teachers lobby stormed Beacon Hill in protest.

Nor did the Mayor enjoy victory on his proposals to gain financial relief for the City through transfer of some municipal burdens to the State. However, the General Court did confer an unexpected honor upon Mayor Tobin by providing for a referendum in 1939 on the question of allowing him to run for re-election.

Among persons interested in governmental progress, the 1938 Legislature won praise for its approval of a bill allowing all Massachusetts cities, except Boston, to adopt by referendum the City Manager-Proportional Representation form of government which has proved so successful in Cincinnati, Ohio, and elsewhere.

Bickford Attack

Leland C. Bickford, Editor of the Yankee Network News Service, administered a buffeting to the Legislature by charging members could be bought for "$100 down to a pound of tea."

When the General Court failed to investigate fully his charges of graft and corruption public suspision developed quickly that they were based on facts which some legislators wished to remain unexposed.

Organized labor practically rested on its 1937 legislative laurels, being content, in most cases, to keep perennial issues alive and to prevent passage of bills adversely affecting labor unions.

For the fourteenth consecutive year, ratification of the proposed Federal Child Labor Amendment was denied. In addition, raising of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years was defeated in the last weeks of the session, when, it was charged, the Roman Catholic Church brought pressure upon the Legislature, after having previously indicated a position of non-opposition.

Organized labor also met defeat on a proposed state fund for workmen's compensation which would have driven 66 private insurance companies out of this field. However, labor did gain approval of an investigation into the need of widening the scope of workmen's compensation to cover various additional hazardous occupations. Guarantee of labor's right of peaceful picketing was denied.

Oath Repeal Defeated

Advocates of repeal of the Teachers Oath Law failed to push the bill through to the Governor again this year to force him to repeat his 1937 veto. The Legislature killed the bill after a bitter debate.

On the other hand, organized labor helped defeat:

1. The sales tax.
2. Limitation to $5,000 of the amount of savings bank insurance a person may purchase.
3. A proposal for compulsory mediation in transportation labor disputes.

In addition, incorporation of unions, granting to labor of the unfair labor practices regulation now denied to employers were successfully opposed.

Organized labor found Governor Hurley and the Republican Legislature eager to gain political advantage by approving legislation suspending for one year the 1 per cent employee contribution to the unemployment compensation fund. Furthermore, the waiting period between application for benefits and the beginning of payments was reduced from three to two weeks.

While labor lost another attempt to place a labor representative on the Boston Port Authority, the General Court adopted measures designed to bring about a revival of Boston's Port glory.

For years Port boosters have sought legislation to provide State building of new pier facilities to place Boston on an equal competitive basis with other Atlantic ports. The enabling act was approved this year. It establishes a division of waterways in the State Department of Public Works with authority to take over private pier facilities at nominal charges, build new terminals to be leased to private concerns for 40 years at rentals sufficient to meet construction and maintenance costs.

Programs to Be Drafted

The Boston Port Authority's powers were increased by another bill and its membership boosted from five to seven persons.

Although perennial legislation for public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway advanced farther than before, not even the Governor's outspoken support, plus the support of influential Republican leaders, was sufficient to push the bill through the Senate. The bill provided for Boston Metropolitan District purchase of the 283,000 outstanding shares of common stock at $60 a share as a means of saving $850,000 in dividend and other charges.

The pro-utility bloc once more exercised control as annual demands to level barriers to municipal ownership of lighting plants were ignored. The Supreme Judicial Court, in one of its many advisory opinions, stopped a moment to force electric companies to furnish free bulbs. The Court declared the bill unconstitutional, thus smashing one of Lieut. Governor Francis E. Kelly's favorite campaign issues.

Railway Legislation

However, the Legislature did establish what may in the future be an important law in connection with railroad petitions for abandonment of stations. The measure, filed as a result of the New Haven petition for abandonment of 88 stations, requires the State Public Utilities Commission to take into consideration the road's entire revenue rather than only that produced by the line of which abandonment is sought.

But the utility lobby was successful in defeating Mayor Tobin's proposal to prohibit the Boston Consolidated Gas Company from purchasing gas from its affiliate, the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, at a price greater than the latter's manufacturing cost. The Mayor attempted to gain approval of this bill in connection with his battle to prevent the Boston Consolidated from raising rates. At present, the Public Utilities Commission determines only whether the price to the Consolidated is less than it would cost the Consolidated to manufacture its own gas.

The 1938 session was of particular importance to motorists who found strong teeth added to the automobile excise tax law so that non-payment now means suspension of registration until the bill is paid. More effective collection is expected to provide considerable additional revenue to cities and towns. Furthermore, abuses by deputy collectors will be reduced.

Tax Upon Trailers

The Legislature took notice of the growing use of home trailers by placing an excise tax on these mobile "cottages." At the same time the practice of using misleading "circus signs" to attract motorists to gasoline stations which charged prices higher than advertised was abolished. Under the new law signs must not exceed 8 by 10 inches.

But the annual proposal for a State fund for compulsory automobile insurance was defeated, as well as the proposed flat-rate system.

Nor did the Legislature act favorably on an initiative petition for repeal of compulsory insurance and substitution of a financial-responsibility system. This proposal was backed by insurance company interests, although sponsored by an automobile club group. Insurance companies for years have fought compulsory insurance under which rates are State-controlled. The issue may go on the November ballot through the filing of 5,000 additional signatures on the initiative petition.

Judge John E. Swift of the Superior Court was a target for severe legislative criticism as the result of his decision on freeing a driver of manslaughter on the ground that at the time of the automobile accident the man was too drunk to know what he was doing. However, the Legislature failed to adopt a measure redefining manslaughter so the judicial opinion could not be repeated.

Drunken-Driving Laws

Drunken-driving laws remained untouched although numerous proposals were made for increased penalties. On the other hand, the Legislature modified the law requiring immediate suspension of the licenses of drivers involved in fatal accidents. The modification provides that if a preliminary investigation shows the driver not at fault his suspension may be raised.

Modification of old-age assistance laws to allow the holding of up to $3,000 in insurance and a $3,000 real estate equity by those receiving old-age assistance was approved. But the Legislature refused to pass a bill eliminating the "support of parents" clause under which sons and daughters of needy parents are required to contribute to their support according to their financial ability. Similarly defeated was a bill to establish a graduated scale of "support of parents" based on earnings and dependents of the sons and daughters.

Once more Judge Arthur P. Stone of the East Cambridge District Court warded off attempts to force his removal. This year he successfully defended his much-criticized action in securing the release from Bridgewater State Farm of Howard Long, later convicted of murder in New Hampshire. In 1933 Judge Stone was similarly successful in avoiding removal on charges involving handling of an estate.

Proposed Salary Increases

Perhaps the hardest-fought judicial issue was the proposed increase in salaries for District Court Judges resigning private law practice. The bill also contained increased salaries for clerks of District Courts, although no additional duties were saddled upon them. After considerable debate the bill, adding more than $350,000 to State expenses, was killed.

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, made a futile bid for extraordinary powers to combat crime following his investigation of crime conditions in Revere. One of his major recommendations would have empowered the Supreme Judicial Court to remove Mayors on charges brought by the Attorney General. His immediate goal was the removal of Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere. After a long battle, the measure was defeated in the Senate.

The Legislature handed the District Courts a buffeting by withdrawing from the court's jurisdiction granted in 1937 over 69 additional offenses. The undue leniency of these Courts in many cases brought a storm of criticism, with the result that the 1937 law was repealed, much to the pleasure of Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction.

Election of Judges

Proposed popular election of judges received more attention this year than for several years past, but the measure was defeated, as was the bill to abolish capital punishment or to establish life imprisonment as an alternate penalty for first-degree murder. Capital punishment failed to excite as much discussion as usual this year, while the legislation to extend jury service to women received increased support, although eventually defeated.

Governor Hurley was defeated in a concerted effort to force immediate reapportionment of the Representative, Senatorial and Councilor districts. Democrats as well as Republicans opposed him on this issue. Although the Governor held out the threat of possible court action as the result of legislative failure to establish new districts to go into effect Jan. 4, 1939, the problem was referred to a special recess commission for study. If threatened court action is taken and the Supreme Judicial Court rules the Legislature should have acted, candidates for the offices involved may be forced to run on stickers at large in the coming primaries and election.

The veterans lobby once more successfully opposed revision of the present veterans preference in civil service under which veterans receive up to 30 per cent markup on examinations. A "youth" drive to modify or repeal the preference law was undermined when the veterans' organizations urged the Legislature to delay action until next year in order to give them an opportunity to bring the issue before their conventions this year. One such convention, however, already has voted against revision.

Proposals Defeated

As in the case of the sales tax, the Taxation and Public Expenditures Commission saw the Legislature throw out most of its proposals to increase governmental efficiency. Out of the legislative window went the Commission's proposal to expand Civil Service and to reorganize the State Department of Civil Service. Yet the Legislature did approve the Commission's recommendation for elimination of the Civil Service rule allowing provisional appointments to become permanent after six months upon the jobholder's passing of an examination.

The General Court rejected the Commission's proposal to broaden the income-tax base to provide $7,000,000 additional revenue, reorganization of the State Department of Public Safety, Department of Public Welfare, Metropolitan District Commission. Revision of fiscal policies also was rejected.

Housing Grants

On the other hand, the Commission was instrumental in the passage of a bill to enable Massachusetts to qualify for $31,700,000 in Federal housing grants, approval of the City Manager-Proportional Representation system, and legislation for suspension of registrations for non-payment of automobile excise tax.

Although this Commission's legislative successes were few, those of the special commission to investigate Communism, Naziism, Fascism and other so-called subversive groups were even fewer.

This commission, after nearly a year's study, filed a 2,500-page report recommending 12 different bills, ranging from a proposal to establish a Division of Citizenship, which opponents called a Massachusetts "Gestapo," to a bill forcing persons using assumed names to register. All these bills were killed, as the commission's report was not available to the public.

Fear of Dictatorships in U. S. Called Needless by Economist

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 16—Nations such as Italy and Germany, whose entire political and economic life are controlled by the central Government, ought not to be feared by the United States, nor should they be admired, for they ultimately will fail through their own economic weakness, according to Percy Wells Bidwell, Professor of Emonocis on leave from the University of Buffalo.

As a sequence of this, he told the Summer Institute for Social Progress here, Americans should combat Fascism and Naziism, not by fighting it with military or economic sanctions, but by helping to remove the causes which produced these new national philosophies and by demonstrating on this side of the Atlantic that democracy really does work.

Trade to Counteract

His remarks on the self-sufficiency programs of Germany and Italy followed an address by A. Manuel Fox, member of the Federal Tariff Commission, late yesterday, recounting America's effort to counteract the self-sufficiency programs by fostering international co-operation and trade through reciprocal tariff agreements.

In this address, Mr. Fox, who is taking part in current negotiations for a British-American tariff agreement, declared the negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily. He lauded the treaties already completed with other countries as aids to better business conditions and aids to peace.

Professor Bidwell's program for those of the Institute who are seeking to know what America can do for peace and prosperity in the world was in harmony with this type of procedure. It was a program of tolerance, understanding, and co-operation with other nations.

Where the economist's plan, offered at the close of the first week of the Institute, differed from that of Prof. William Y. Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard, presented yesterday, was in its rejection of the use of force.

Adopting an essentially pacifistic viewpoint, Prof. Bidwell rejected Prof. Elliott's proposal, which would have the United States Government bring economic pressure to bear on militaristic nations by buying up sufficient strategic raw materials, needed by Germany, Italy, and Japan, to check their armament-building programs.

Boomerang

Whereas Professor Elliott had argued here yesterday that force was the only word the dictator-led nations understood, Professor Bidwell asserted the Elliott plan, like others for economic penalties against aggressor nations, would react more against the nation applying it than against the nation at which it is directed.

He conceded the plan might achieve its purpose, if entered into by all the so-called democratic nations, but declared an agreement among this group is not possible now. They couldn't even combine on oil sanctions against Italy during the invasion of Ethiopia, he recalled.

A former economist for the United States Tariff Commission and now associated with the Council on Foreign Relations, Professor Bidwell discussed the world's major economic dilemmas at the Institute on Tuesday. He also has been directing one of the morning discussion groups at this intimate, adult-education project on the Wellesley College campus, and during the next and final week will conduct a round-table on "the cost of peace."

In his address this morning, Professor Bidwell considered the question: Is democracy in the United States threatened by what is going on in Europe? He answered that, in his judgment, it is not threatened in a military sense, but is threatened in trade and national ideals.

Nine Ocean Liners to Call At Boston Over Week End

Week-End Sailings

With nine deepwater passenger liners scheduled to visit Boston over the week end, one of the busiest weeks of the year began today when the Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships came into port from Halifax, to embark more than 100 passengers for a cruise to Bermuda and the British West Indies. Three other big liners are to come in today, two tomorrow, two Monday, and one Tuesday.

The big three-stacker Statendam of the Holland America Line is due to sail from Commonwealth Pier this afternoon for Plymouth, Boulogne, and Rotterdam, making its fifth annual sailing from this port. Toward evening comes the Samaria of the Cunard White Star fleet, from New York, to pick up 291 passengers and sail for Greenock, Dublin, and Liverpool at 10 p. m. The Anchor Liner Transylvania is due at East Boston about dusk from Glasgow, Dublin, and Cobh with 32 passengers for Boston and 244 for New York.

Tomorrow two American flag steamers arrive, both of the United States Lines, the American Shipper from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast with 44 passengers and the American Merchant from London with 61 passengers. Thirteen from each vessel are due to land at Boston.

Monday, the Cunard White Star liner Scythia is due from Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock with 271 passengers of whom 65 are to land here, and the Lady Nelson of the Canadian National Steamships is due from the British West Indies and Bermuda with about 100 passengers. Tuesday morning the Excalibur of the American Export Lines is due from the Mediterranean.

Sailing on the Samaria tonight is a well known shipping man—Charles B. Turcotte of the Cunard White Star freight offices, with Mrs. Turcotte and their daughter. Mr. Turcotte is customs clerk of the freight department and as such has met more skippers and ships' officers than most officials having contacts with incoming vessels.

Naval Reserve To Go on Cruise

Four hundred officers and men of the First Battalion, United States Naval Reserve, sailed today on the annual two weeks' training cruise in tropical waters.

The Boston unit will leave from the Charlestown Navy Yard in five Navy destroyers which have been assigned to take the reserves to Santiago, Cuba. On the training cruise the five divisions of the First Battalion will fire the guns of the destroyers and will have an opportunity to put into actual practice all that they have learned at the weekly drills during the year. The national standing of the divisions will be partially determined by the way they handle the ships under battle conditions.

The First Division, commanded by Lieut. A. L. Madden, will embark on the U. S. S. Dickerson. The Second, Lieut. Commander C. O. Bassett, will be on the U. S. S. Schenck; the Third, Lieut. C. F. Hooper, U. S. S. Tillman; Fourth, Lieut. Commander O. H. Ritchie, U. S. S. Roper; and Fifth, Lieut. Commander J. R. Litchfield, on the U. S. S. Babbitt.

'Wage Cuts' in South Charged

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16 (AP)—E. F. Walker, Secretary-Treasurer of the Rhode Island Textile Association, charged yesterday that "widely scattered but important groups of southern cotton mills" have initiated within the past two weeks "wage cuts averaging from 16 to 20 per cent," which have apparently been put into effect "for the purpose of reducing all wages to a point approaching the minimum of 25 cents per hour provided in the new Wage-Hour Bill" before that act becomes effective.

Groups named by Mr. Walker included: The Calloway Mills with headquarters in LaGrange, Ga., and operating 10 mills in that State; the Saratoga Victory Mills, Inc., operating mills in Albertville and Guntersville, Ala.; the Proximity Manufacturing Company, operating a chain of mills in and near Greensboro, N. C. The textile official also said there were others.

"This activity is in line with predictions made by many northern manufacturers before the bill was passed," Mr. Walker stated. "These northern mill owners called attention to the fact that the minimum wage ordered under the cotton code during NRA of $21 per week in southern mills, in many cases became to all intents and purposes the maximum as well, in many southern plants. This experience was apparently forgotten or overlooked by the proponents of the present Wage-Hour Act."

Declaring the reductions, he alleges in the South will have a "most disastrous" effect upon New England cotton mills, Mr. Walker cited a publication of the United States Department of Labor (serial No. R-689) showing that, in 1937 northern mills were paying an average of 50 cents an hour as against 39.7 per hour in the southern states. The Labor Department stated, he said, that this differential "was definitely larger than any which had prevailed during the operation of the cotton textile code."

Legislative Deadlock

(Continued from Page 1)

lished by Gov. James M. Curley in 1936.

The budget total included a supplementary budget of $1,843,243 and the $3,000,000 voted for public works and M. D. C. highway projects.

Arguments on the supplementary budget consumed much of the session which started yesterday at 11 a. m. and continued through today, with recesses frequently occurring as one branch awaited action in the other, or word was sought from the Governor's Office on legislation passed.

The appointment of three conferences committees was necessary before the supplementary budget was finally adopted and sent along to the Governor. Several revisions were made by the House and Senate in this budget, necessitating interbranch negotiations. Finally, sufficient Republican strength was mustered in the House to strike out a $500,000 addition, originating in the Senate, for repairs and construction of buildings at the Chelsea Soldiers Home.

Outside financial activity the House and Senate failed to override a gubernatorial veto on legislation eliminating the civil service rule under which provisional appointees become permanent employees after six months merely by gaining a passing mark on an examination. Immediately the charge rose that the Governor vetoed the measure because of plans to blanket into permanent positions many of his political followers who were found occupying lucrative jobs under the State Unemployment Compensation Commission.

In addition, the Legislature ordered a special commission investigation of the New Haven Railroad, as a result of the Federal Court order gained by the New Haven to abandon 88 Massachusetts stations. Various legislators were incensed that the railroad interests applied to the Federal District Court of Connecticut for abandonment of the stations in the midst of hearings before the State Public Utilities Commission on a similar petition. At first the petition was killed. Later it was revived. Still remains, however, a constitutional question whether the Legislature has authority to appropriate $5,000 for the commission after approval of the supplementary budget.

LOST

Graduated Pearl Necklace

Saturday evening, June 11, in Milton, Boston or Cambridge. Finder or anyone having information which will result in locating it will be liberally rewarded. Please notify E. K. Grant, 30 Federal St., Boston, or phone Sherwin 9800.

Raising of Sheep Urged in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Even if "Baa Baa Black Sheep" had his three bags full of wool and his relatives many times that amount, the State of Maine apparently would not be interested this year.

For farmers in this independently minded State have been urged by the Department of Agriculture to raise flocks and flocks of sheep—not for their wool, but for their ability to eat hay.

It seems that hay grew exceedingly well in Maine this year, so well, in fact, it has threatened to glut the market. Sheep, according to the Department's ewe and ram specialist, C. W. Crawford, could eat enough hay to reduce the total and make the season's crop profitable.

Inducements for sheep-raising advanced by Mr. Crawford include:

1. It doesn't cost much to start a ranch.
2. Income per animal is pretty good.
3. Actual work in tending flocks is light.
4. Income from sheep might offset reverses from unsalable crops.

Maine farmers today were said to be considering the problem from all angles.

Boston Objector

Wendell Phillips, Boston reformer and orator, withdrew from active law practice in 1839 because he was unwilling to be bound by the advocate's oath of obedience to the Constitution.

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TOILETRIES—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

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Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Sinners in Paradise," with Madge Evans and John Boles. 2:09, 5:13, 8:17. Also Joel McCrea and Loretta Young in "Three Blind Mice." 3:49, 6:53, 10:01.

Metropolitan—
"My Bill," with Kay Francis, Dickie Moore and Bonita Granville. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Also Pat O'Brien, Priscilla Lane and Dick Powell in "Cowboy From Brooklyn." 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

Uptown—
"Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. Also Joel McCrea and Loretta Young in "Three Blind Mice." Starts 12:45.

Boston—
"The Patient in Room 18," with Patrick Knowles, Ann Sheridan, Eric Stanley. 9:30 a. m., 11:46 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:40, 9. Also Chester Morris and Anne Shirley in "Law of the Underworld." 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:25, 7:45, 10.

South Station Theater—
"Modern Dixie," Mickey Mouse in color and other short subjects. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—
"Son of the Sheik," with Rudolph Valentino. Also Franchot Tone and Grace Moore in "The King Steps Out." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 12 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Having Wonderful Time." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," with Warren William and Gail Patrick. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Strand—
"Everybody Sing," with Fannie Brice, Judy Garland, Allan Jones. Also Noah Beery, Jr., and Dorothea Kent in "Some Blondes Are Dangerous." Tomorrow: "A Yank at Oxford," with Robert Taylor, Maureen O'Sullivan, Lionel Barrymore. Also John Wayne and Diana Gibson in "Adventure's End."

Fenway and Paramount—
Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane in "Men Are Such Fools." Fenway: 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50. Also "When Were You Born?" with Margaret Lindsay and Anna May Wong. Fenway: 12:55, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50 Paramount. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2, 5:45, 8:30.

University—
"Kidnapped," starring Freddie Bartholomew. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also Fred MacMurray in "Cocoanut Grove." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: "The Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. Also Ann Sheridan and John Litel in "Little Miss Thoroughbred."

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"White Banners," starring Fay Bainter and Claude Rains. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also Jane Withers in "Rascals." Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shopworn Angel." Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Merrily We Live," with Constance Bennett, Brian Aherne, Billie Burke. Also Robert Armstrong and Irene Hervey in "The Girl Said No." featuring Gilbert and Sullivan music. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Monday: Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Maytime." Also "Man of Aran."

Brookline Village Theater—
"Kathleen," with Sally O'Neil and Tom Burke. 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also Mary Astor and Richard Arlen in "No Time to Marry." 2, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: Robert Montgomery in "Yellow Jack."

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Other Events

Brattle Hall, Harvard University—
"Diplomacy," by Sardon. The Jitney Players. 8 p. m.

Tomorrow
Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—
8:30 p. m.
Symphony No. 7, in A major
I. Poco sostenuto. Vivace
II. Allegretto
III. Presto. Presto meno assai
IV. Finale. Allegro con brio
Interval
Overture, "The Marriage of Figaro" Mozart
Chorale ..... Bach-O'Connell
Invitation to the Dance ..... Weber-Berlioz
Entrance of the Gods Into Valhalla, from "Das Rheingold" ..... Wagner
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Sanders Theater, Harvard University—
State Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede conducting. Federal Music Project. 8:15 p. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Commonwealth Band, William Barrington-Sargent conducting. Federal Music Project. 6:30 p. m.

Monday

Emerson Hall, Room D, Harvard University—
Special Conference, School of Education. "New Viewpoints in American History," Dr. Fred A. Shannon, professor of history and government, Kansas State College. 2 p. m.

Fogg Museum, Van Rensselaer Room—
Exhibition of medieval floor tiles with demonstration of tile making. Lloyd Haberly, author and bookmaker. 2 p. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Boston Concert Band, Alfonso D'Avino conducting. Federal Music Project. 12 noon.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Prev. day 933,010
1938 Volume to date 144,515,412
1937 Volume to date 239,746,102

Market Is Higher In Short Session; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Demand for steel, motor, copper and specialty stocks helped swing the market up fractions to more than a point generally in today's brief session.

Indications next week's steel mill operations will jump sharply to around a new peak for the year, and signs of betterment in other lines, inspired buyers, brokers said.

Notliwithstanding brighter market sentiment, dealings were relatively quiet from the opening. Near the final hour extreme advances were lowered in many cases by profit selling.

Prominent on the resumption of yesterday's rally were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Anaconda, Kennecott, Westinghouse, du Pont, Loew's, Paramount, Union Carbide, Continental Baking "A," Wilson & Co., Armour, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Santa Fe, Eastman Kodak and Western Union.

Wright Aeronautical, a 10-share trading unit, was up more than 4 on a small turnover, apparently responding to a large order for airplane motors in connection with the Lockheed contract for 200 British military aircraft.

American Telephone and Philip Morris were among the few losers.

Bonds pointed upward, along with grains and industrial staples.

Market followers found renewed hope in the figures of the Federal Reserve Board disclosing department store sales in the week ended July 9 were only 6 per cent under the corresponding 1937 period. This was the smallest decline since the latter part of January and compared with recessions ranging from 10 to 19 per cent during other recent weeks.

While most second quarter earnings reports now coming to hand make poor reading when stacked up against the same months a year ago, the Standard Statistics Company estimated the latest quarter would show substantial improvement over the first part of the year. The statistical agency placed the net of 158 representative companies at $179,000,000 against $142,000,000 in the second months and $452,400,000 in the same period of 1937.

Sterling was up 1-16 of a cent at $4.93 1-16 at the beginning of foreign currency transactions. The French franc was unchanged at 2.76⅜ cents.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market held in a narrow course today in quiet dealings.

Minor gains and losses were closely balanced as traders waited for indication of the next important swing, following the recent strong recovery.

Reports of preparations for a further increase in steel production next week and sustained retail trade kept hope running high for broader business improvement in the autumn.

U. S. Treasury and top-grade corporate bonds showed little change either way.

Up fractions to more than a point were Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Hoe & Co. first mortgage, International Hydro Electric 6s, Frisco 4½s and Republic Steel 4½s.

Minor losses appeared in Anaconda Copper 4½s, New York Central 5s, Loew's 3½s and International Telephone 5s.

Low Income Seen Worst Economic Ill in the South

ATLANTA, July 16 (AP)—Representative Southern economists agreed today this section faces and must solve grave economic problems, although some differed with President Roosevelt's assertion that the South's situation is the nation's "No. 1 problem."

Those supplying their views accepted low income as the worst of the sectional ills and the root of most of the others. There was no such unanimity on causes and cures, although a majority said tariffs and regional freight rates should be reduced.

Dr. S. M. Derrick, University of South Carolina economist, made no direct reference to the President's statement but said "national prosperity is impossible . . . as long as you have an area as large as the Southeast with low wealth and low income."

He suggested a five-point program which included downward revision of the tariff and "parity" for the South in freight rates.

Dean Edgar H. Johnson of the School of Business administration of Emory University said "undoubtedly the high tariff works a hardship on the South" and favored a federal subsidy for education.

Truman C. Bingham, professor of economics at the University of Florida and president of the Southern Economic Association, found the President's proposals "highly commendable" and advocated reduction of freight rates as the first step toward rehabilitation.

E. J. Eberling, professor of economics at Vanderbilt University, cites detailed data to establish the South's economic backwardness and concluded "to reorganize the present economy of the South, new industries and new occupations must be planned and organized." He added that the President's letter "will have served a very useful purpose if it stimulates further research."

U.S. Steel Corp. Shipments Show an Upturn in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of June the United States Steel Corp. shipped 478,057 tons of finished steel products, an increase of 12,976, compared with May but a decrease of 790,493, compared with June, 1937.

In the first half of this year shipments declined to 3,010,354 tons from 7,614,274 in the six months ended on June 30, 1937.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	48¾	48½	48¼	Jul 14
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	4	43½	43	43	Jul
12	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	Jul 15
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
23¼	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	22⅜	22	22	
2¾	1⅜	Advance Rumely	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 15
63½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	4	60¾	60½	60¾	+ ⅝
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	1	10½	10½	10½	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	6	11	10¾	10¾	Jul 14
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
17⅛	6	Alleghan pf $40 ww	4	11¼	10¾	11	Jul 14
17½	7⅜	Alleghany pr pf	4	13½	12⅜	13½	Jul 15
21¾	11⅜	Allegheny Steel	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	5	9	9	9	Jul 13
180	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	7	178	176	178	+1
10	7	Allied Kid (⅜e)	1	10	10	10	Jul 15
14⅜	8⅜	Allied Mills (½e)	2	12½	12½	12½	Jul 15
11⅜	4½	Allied Strs	60	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
61½	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	62½	62	62	+ ½
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	14	48⅜	47⅜	47⅞	— ⅛
18½	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	3	20	20	20	—
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	5	75⅜	74½	74¾	— ⅜
70	49	Am Ag ChDel(2¾e)	1	70	70	70	+2
22¾	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	19	21¼	20¾	21	— ¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	4	38	38	38	Jul 15
101	70¾	Am Can (4)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	166	166	166	Jul 15
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	5	25¼	24⅞	25½	+ ⅜
50	27	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	4	45	44½	44½	—1
18¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	14	18¾	17¾	18¼	+ ½
104	89½	Am Ch&Chi pf (5)	3	104	102	104	Jul 13
112½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	110	110	110	—1½
9	4½	Am Colortype	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 15
14¼	9	Am Comi Alco	3	13½	13	13	Jul 15
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	13	14	13½	13½	— ¼
4⅞	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
6⅜	4	Am European	4	6⅜	6⅛	6¾	Jul 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	9	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	12	20½	20¼	20½	Jul 7
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	22½	22½	22½	+1
12⅜	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	11	12	11	+ ⅜
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	Jul 11
4⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	4½	4½	4½	
26¾	12	Am Hide & L pf	5	26¾	25¼	26¾	Jul 13
41½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	42	41¾	42	+1
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 15
19½	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	2	18½	18¼	18¼	Jul 12
8⅜	4⅛	Am International	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	9	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅝
74⅛	44	Am Locomot pf	10	70	68⅜	70	Jul 15
16⅛	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	2	15½	15	15½	Jul 15
5¼	2⅜	Am M& Met	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
38¾	23	Am Metal (¾e)	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ¼
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jul 5
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	14	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
41	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	4	37¾	37¼	37½	Jul 15
35⅞	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	10	34	32⅞	33¾	Jul 15
16⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	43	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	17	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
80⅛	58	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	7	77	76½	77	Jul 15
20⅞	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	2	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
14¼	7¼	Am Seating	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	23	49¾	48⅛	48¾	+ ⅜
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	125¼	125¼	125¼	Jul 14
54¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	Jul 15
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	0	27½	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jul 15
12¾	12	Am Stove	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 12
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	5	108	107½	107½	Jul 13
20	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	Jul 15
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	141⅞	140½	141¾	— ⅛
78⅞	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	77	77	77	
81⅛	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	2	79¾	79⅛	79¾	
142	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	142	142	142	+1
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	10	11½	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
86	66	Am W W 1 pf (6)		79½	79½	79½	Jul 15
6½	3¼	Am Woolen	36	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	41	40¾	39¼	40⅛	+1⅜
9¼	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅜
42	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	35	35	35	Jul 11
36¾	21	Anaconda	113	35	34⅜	34½	+ ½
50	29	Anaconda W & C	1	45	45	45	Jul 14
18	10⅜	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
19	10	Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	— ½
4½	2	A P W Paper	9	4	4	4	Jul 13
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jul 15
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	98	98	98	Jul 13
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	111	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅜
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	5	50	47½	49½	+4½
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
43¾	24¼	Armstrong Cork	6	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	Jul 15
10⅜	5½	Arnold Const (½g)	9	10¼	9⅞	10	Jul 14
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
10⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	15	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
70½	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	5	70½	67	70½	Jul 13
68¼	56	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	2	65	65	65	Jul 13
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	8	37⅛	36⅞	37	+ ⅞
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¾
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	3	22	21½	21½	— ¼
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	Jul 12
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	11½	11	11½	Jul 13
25⅝	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	26	25¾	25	25¾	+ ¾
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	106½	106½	106½	Jul 15
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
44	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	Jul 14
52	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Jul 14
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	3	7⅜	7	7⅜	Jul 15
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	Jul 15
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	6	4¾	4¾	4⅝	+ ⅛

B

10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	9	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	12	10⅞	10½	10½	Jul 15
35	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	35	35	35	Jul 13
22⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	1	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
11	5	Barker Bros	6	10	10¼	11	+ ¾
20⅝	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	36	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅜
15⅛	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾e)	15	16¼	15½	16⅛	+1⅛
18	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf xw (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
112	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	2	110	110	110	Jul 11
8⅝	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	5	8⅜	8½	8⅝	Jul 14
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
18⅛	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	29	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ½
19	15⅛	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jul 15
46	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	3	46	45½	46	Jul 14
65⅞	39⅜	Beth Steel	49	59⅞	58⅝	59½	+1⅛
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5%pf(1)	1	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
98⅝	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	3	96	96	96	—2
28	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	26	26	26	— ½
18	9¾	Black & Decker	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
16⅜	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	4	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	36	29½	28⅞	28⅞	
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
14	9	Bond Strs	1	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
19⅜	15	Borden Co (.70e)	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
32	16½	Borg-Warner	11	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
22¾	14	Bower Rol Bear	3	21	21	21	Jul 14
11¾	5⅞	Bridgeport Brass	12	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	40	27½	26½	27⅝	+1
35	29	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	1	33	33	33	Jul 14
37½	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	Jul 14
2⅜	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
13⅜	6⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	8	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	19½	19⅜	19½	+1
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	33	33	33	Jul 13
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
12¼	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	6	11⅜	11½	11½	
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	5	5	5⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
20¾	13¼	Bullard Co	5	20½	19¾	20	
32⅜	15½	BulovaWatch(2½e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¾
13	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	11¾	11¼	11¾	Jul 15
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	11	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 15
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	9	10	9½	10	Jul 13
9	5⅝	Butler Bros	5	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅛
23	16⅝	Butler Bros pf(1½)	2	23	23	23	+ ⅜
27⅜	23⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Jul 15
12⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	6	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	9	19¼	18⅞	19	Jul 13

C

24½	15⅝	Calif Packing (1a)	2	21½	21½	21½	Jul 15
49¾	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2¼	1	Callahan Z-Lead	8	2	2	2	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
16⅞	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	5	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅜
20¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	51	20⅜	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	5	Canad Pacific	10	7⅞	7	7	
41	21	Cannon Mills(1¼e)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jul 15
7¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	Jul 14
18	12⅜	Carpenter Sti(1.20e)	5	17	16¾	16¾	Jul 13
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Jul 15
41½	27⅝	Case (J I) Co	1	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
56½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	8	52¾	51½	52¾	— ½
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul
20⅞	9	Celanese Corp	41	20⅞	20	20½	+ ⅜
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	83	83	83	Jul 13
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+1¼
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	23	23	23	Jul 15
4½	2	Cent Foundry	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 15
12½	7	Cent R R N J	1	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	7	7¾	7½	7¾	Jul 14
6¼	3¼	Century Rib M	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 7
47½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	4	45¾	45	45	— ½
9½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
12¾	6	Checker Cab	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 14
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	3	30¾	30¾	30¾	
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Jul 11
48½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	4	39	38¼	38¼	Jul 15
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	¾	¾	¾	Jul 8
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	13	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Jul 14
1¾	⅜	Chi & N West	1	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	Jul 15
4¾	3	Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅜
18⅜	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	4	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
1	½	Chi M St P & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 15
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
15¾	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	8	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
35¼	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	32½	32	32	Jul 14
41½	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41¼	41½	41¼	Jul 6
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	1⅛	1	1	Jul 15
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 14
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	2	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	Jul 7
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot(¾e)	7	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
9⅝	3½	Childs Co	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
69⅝	35⅛	Chrysler Corp (⅛e)	122	68¼	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	2	11½	11½	11½	
5	2	City Stores	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅛e)	8	23½	23½	23½	
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	1	41½	41	41¼	— ¼
20⅞	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
140	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	4	138½	138	138	
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58	57⅞	57½	Jul 14
12	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	16	11⅜	11	11¼	Jul 15
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	11	95	94	95	Jul 12
27½	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	8	27½	26¾	27½	+1⅜
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	1	21	21	21	Jul 15
22½	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+1
9⅜	5⅛	Colum G & El	62	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	10	69⅜	69	69⅜	Jul 15
15¾	9	ColumPic vtc(2½%f)	17	16	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 15
91¼	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	89	89	89	Jul 14
43½	23	Coml Credit (4)	8	44½	43½	44	+1
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	94	94	94	Jul 7
49	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	7	50	49¼	50	+1
105	90	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
2	1	Com'wlth & South	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ¾
28	22⅛	Com'wlth Ed (1¼)	22	27¼	27	27¼	Jul 15
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
24⅛	15	Congoleum-Nairn	1	24½	24½	24½	
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	5	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
8½	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	1	8	8	8	Jul 14
30¼	17	Cons Edison (1e)	24	21	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
100	68⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	98	98	98	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1½	1½	
7½	4½	ConsFilmInd pf(½k)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 14
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 15
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	42	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
103½	96¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 15
½	¼	Consol Textile	4	⅜	¼	¼	
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 15
2	1	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Jul 9
89½	78	Consum Pw pf(4½)	1	88	88	88	Jul 14
17⅜	9¾	Container Corp	21	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ⅛
22¼	8⅝	Cont Bak A	67	24⅜	23¼	23¾	+1½
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	48	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+ ¼
95	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	97	95	97	+2½
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	1	47	47	47	
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	— ½
9⅝	6	Cont Diam Fib	3	9	8¾	8¾	Jul 14
35¾	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (½e)	6	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅜
16½	10	Cont Steel	2	15½	15	15½	+ ½
69	53	Corn Products (3)	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	166	166	166	+2½
4⅞	2¾	Coty Inc	2	4

Commerce and Finance

Consumer Buying Gains Though Still Under Like Week of 1937

Business and Industry

Northern Experts Assail the South's Rate Parity Plea

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Two traffic experts representing interests in Pennsylvania and New Jersey took the witness stand at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing Friday to object to the Southern proposal for reduction of northbound freight rates.

The witnesses were Benjamin S. Thomas, general traffic manager of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, and Milton P. Bauman of Jersey City, a traffic expert representing the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Thomas testified that he could see "no justification" for lower northbound rates. Southern shippers have told the commission the present rates handicap Southern industrial development.

Losing Business to South

Arthur V. Meier, of Pittsburgh, associated with counsel for Northern interests, asked Mr. Thomas:

"At the previous hearing in Birmingham, Alabama, a Chattanooga (Tenn.) manufacturer testified that he lost business because of high freight rates. Do you know of any instance in which your company lost business in the Northern territory to the Chattanooga firm?"

"There have been several," Mr. Thomas replied. He listed plumbing contracts for a New York hospital, and for Federal Housing projects in Chicago and Buffalo.

"You made bids and lost to the plant at Chattanooga?"

"Yes."

J. Van Dyke Norman, of Louisville, Ky., one of the Southern counsel, asked Mr. Thomas what portion of the total production of plumbing supplies in Northern territory was represented by his company's sales.

"I have no figures for the Northern territory alone," Mr. Thomas answered. "We made 63 per cent of the plumbing fixtures last year in 37 states, North, South, and West."

Sees South Favored

Mr. Bauman, the New Jersey representative, presented figures which he said showed that in many commodities Southern manufacturers have rates to intermediate points equal to those paid by New Jersey manufacturers shipping to the same points.

"Under new rate scales proposed by the South, Southern shippers would enjoy lower rates to the same points," he declared.

In discussing certain of the figures," Mr. Bauman said:

"The picture shown is not an academic portrayal of the effects of the suggestions of the complainants (Southern interest) in this proceeding.

"The rates shown are actually in effect, and while ostensibly the Southern carriers have voluntarily given certain shippers mile-for-mile competitive rates to the gateway or border points (between Northern and Southern freight areas) the effect has been to give Southern producers a much lower level, relatively, to a large and important Northern section of the South."

Expert's Opinion Ruled Out

Edgar Watkins of Atlanta, Ga., chief counsel for the Southern interests, asked Mr. Bauman's opinion regarding the readjustments proposed by the South.

"I don't think my position in the matter is of interest to the commission," Mr. Bauman retorted.

ICC Examiner G. H. Mattingly ruled out Judge Watkins' question on the grounds that Mr. Bauman's appearance at the hearing was in the role of a traffic expert only.

Another clash of opposing counsel arose during Mr. Thomas' testimony, when the Pittsburgh man was asked as to the wage rates prevailing in his firm's factories.

Counsel J. Van Dyke Norman of Louisville was overruled in his objection to the question, as Examiner Mattingly observed:

"There has been so much extraneous matter brought into this hearing so far that if he wants to tell his story, let him go ahead."

Mr. Thomas told the commission his firm maintained a 55 cents per hour minimum and 79 cents an hour average in wages.

Would Eliminate Furniture

The commission was asked to withdraw wooden furniture from the list of commodities involved in the proceedings.

Stanley Wimborne, chairman of the North Carolina State Utilities Commission, made the request and said he was acting in behalf of the furniture producers of his state.

His explanation was that North Carolina manufacturers were not prepared to go ahead with this phase of the hearing. Wooden furniture had been added to the list in an amendment to the original complaint, at the behest of a manufacturer in Rome, Ga.

Mr. Watkins said he felt wooden furniture should be eliminated, but added he had no authority to act.

In the meantime, New York State prepared to send to the stand Wendell A. van Hook of New York City, a civil engineer who has made a survey and analysis of industrial conditions in both Northeastern and Southeastern states.

Hudson River Road Plans To Offer Two New Issues

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Hudson River Connecting Railroad has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to issue $12,000,000 of first mortgage 4 per cent bonds and $12,549,600 par amount of capital stock.

The Hudson River Railroad proposes to deliver the bonds and stock to the New York Central in payment of notes aggregating $24,550,100. The notes resulted from advances made by the New York Central in connection with the acquisition and construction of the Hudson River Line.

In a companion application the New York Central asked authority to guarantee the two Hudson River issues.

Basing Point Changes Hurting Small Steel Unit, Aid Consumer

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street is watching with keen interest the outcome of the recent upset in steel prices inaugurated by the U. S. Steel Corporation about a fortnight ago in simultaneously lowering its prices and making decisive changes in the present basing-point system of steel pricing. The substantial lowering of prices, amounting to between 7 and 20 per cent, is estimated to raise the "pay-point" of the steel industry, which had recently been squeezed by more efficient machinery down to between 35 and 40 per cent, up to between 50 and 60 per cent, while the pricing changes have important effects on the varied fortunes of different steel shares quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.

Statisticians are pushing pencils hard to figure not only the over-all effect on the whole industry of the most competitive price situation in steel in a generation, but also the effect on particular companies of having the established basing point differentials jostled suddenly from under them.

Origin of Basing-Point

The story of the basing-point is now familiar. Philadelphia was once the steel center, and prices were quoted at Philadelphia, plus freight, regardless of where produced or shipped from. Later the steel-making center shifted to Pittsburgh and prices were Pittsburgh-plus-freight, chiefly because most steel came from Pittsburgh.

Steel mills grew up elsewhere, but they quoted Pittsburgh-plus-freight, pocketing the freight if they were close to the consumer and if they could get the business away from the Pittsburgh seller. The system practically eliminated geography, in the sense of enabling Pittsburgh to bid anywhere.

It would be necessary to resort to the vague abstractions of economics to determine whether the price was made at Pittsburgh, in which case the local steel-maker reaped an unearned increment or "rent" of location, or whether the price was "made" at the distant local point, in which case Pittsburgh had to absorb the freight. It depended on the point of view, who was supposed to be suffering, as between the consumer, the Pittsburgh steel-maker, and the local steel-maker.

Sweeps Away Differentials

On the surface, however, it looked as though the consumer was suffering, and Pittsburgh-plus looked like a conspiracy. Along came the Federal Trade Commission and in 1924 got an injunction. Big Steel appealed and the case has never been finished, but meantime Pittsburgh-plus was abolished in name and shattered into 80 different basing points.

Pittsburgh-plus persisted in spirit, however, in that the other basing-points were given prices with a fixed differential above Pittsburgh, these differentials taking the place of the phantom-freight. Thus for certain standard products, Chicago mills no longer quoted Pittsburgh-plus-freight, but quoted instead "basis Chicago." But basis Chicago was $2.00 above Pittsburgh, Likewise Birmingham was $3.00 per ton higher, and so on.

Now comes U. S. Steel and sweeps away these differentials which put Chicago and Birmingham above Pittsburgh. Southern consumers had long complained, and the Government kept running backward to get a longer and longer start for a big jump on the basing-point system. Big Steel's move seems to have been a good job, politically speaking. But it was even more revolutionary than the 1924 abandonment of Pittsburgh-plus, for the new schedules made the prices at all three basing points identical—hence the new and cumbersome name for the present arrangement—"identical basing-point prices."

Like Sudden Decentralization

Big Steel's move hurt some competitors, and they retaliated. Bethlehem Steel cut its basing-point price at Sparrows Point, Md., and at Buffalo to the Pittsburgh level. Basing point prices at other cities were lowered by other companies to be identical with Pittsburgh.

The effect is like a sudden decentralization or spreading out of the country, or like the placing of tariff walls around large steel consuming points. Centers like Pittsburgh may be called steel-exporting points, making more steel than local consumption, while Detroit is a steel-importing point. Steelmakers in importing points are now protected against Pittsburgh and other steel-exporting points by the freight rates, which since 1924 had been offset for steel-exporting centers like Pittsburgh by the higher prices at the importing centers.

Steel companies with plants largely in steel-exporting points, like Youngstown, are expected to suffer most. Companies like Great Lakes Steel in Detroit will benefit most, though Great Lakes' gain will be offset by the difficulties of Weirton Steel, which is jointly owned by National Steel. Inland, in Chicago almost elbow to elbow with the Illinois Steel Company's plants, will benefit because Chicago is a consuming center into which Pittsburgh steel is less likely to be shipped hereafter.

U. S. Steel and Bethlehem stand to both lose and gain, their plants are so scattered. U. S. Steel will have a harder time selling in the Atlantic Coast area around Bethlehem's Sparrows Point plant, while Bethlehem will find it hurts more to ship south and west.

Little Units Now in the Cold

A lot of little companies which have been standing under the umbrellas held by Steel and Bethlehem are now out in the cold, being no longer protected from outside competition in their areas and having to accept the lower or "identical basing-point prices" now in effect. For instance those in the Pittsburgh area have been more or less under U. S. Steel's wing, while eastern Pennsylvania independents now feel the loss of shelter due to the lowering of the Sparrows Point prices to Pittsburgh levels.

It is the consumer who will chiefly benefit, though it will probably remain an open question whether he might not have been equally favored by an additional direct price slash instead of one handed to him in many localities by the indirect method of a new pricing system.

In a sense the move is in the general direction toward which American industry now tends—decentralization. There will be less finished steel shipped long distances, fewer cross-hauls. When the next period of expansion or reconstruction of steel-making equipment starts—one is in full progress now—most of the plants will probably be built at steel-consuming centers instead of steel-exporting centers, taking of course into due account the cost of hauling raw materials. In consequence the railroads may be one of the chief sufferers, just as they suffered through the development of high-tension power transmission, natural gas and crude oil pipe lines, etc.

FTC Not Yet Satisfied

Although the move is directly in line with the FTC's repeated objections to the basing-point system, that Commission is not expected to be satisfied. It is likely to find, after all, that the basing-point system didn't protect chiefly the big companies but the little ones. As good an argument can be made for it by an attorney skilled at forensics as against it.

But the FTC is now arguing for carrying the present trend the limit, i. e. to f. o. b. mill prices. Quotations would then include no freight at all, and everybody's price would be different, the buyer to pay the freight. Steel men don't like it, say it would be infinitely confusing. Rails are now quoted f. o. b. mill, but there are only five mills, at Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Sparrows Point, Chicago, and Pueblo, so they are in effect basing points.

Other heavy industries are watching steel with interest, for most of them have basing-point systems. Important changes were recently made in the sugar price structure and in cement prices, bringing them up at some points, down at others.

Many steel-consuming industries are affected because their buying advantages of locality are being either decreased or increased, and so their ability to match competitors' prices is somewhat disturbed by the change in steel costs both to them and to competitors.

Despite the upset in prices, steel shares have been among the leaders in the stock market. They are obviously selling on hopes. U. S. Steel at around 55 is anticipating something better than the slight loss in the first quarter and the probably greater losses in the second and third. Optimists say that steel demand has done well to remain stationary for the present until consumers get their bearings.

World Industrial Production Lower For Ninth Month

NEW YORK (AP)—World industrial production continued to recede in May for the ninth consecutive month, the National Industrial Conference Board, a private research organization, reported.

Activity declined in the United States, Great Britain, Canada, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Output in Italy, Germany and the Scandinavian countries continued high. Latin-American activity was about the same.

The severity of the decline in England since last October is about as great as during the corresponding period of the 1929-1930 depression, the report said.

The gold value of world trade in 76 countries, seasonally adjusted, registered a loss of 4.7 per cent from March to April, bringing the index to 40.5 per cent of the 1929 average, lowest level since November, 1936.

World prices of leading raw materials and foodstuffs declined 4.5 per cent, bringing the combined index of nine internationally traded commodities to 5.7 per cent of the 1928 average. During June, however, prices of the most important raw materials advanced sharply.

Common stock prices on 10 leading world exchanges recovered sharply during the latter part of June, reaching the highest point since the end of February.

Rutland Road Told Operating at Loss Must Not Continue

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Federal Judge Harland B. Howe notified L. G. Morphy, receiver of the Rutland Railroad, that the court would not allow the receiver "to operate the railroad many days at a loss of $2,400 a day." The notification, in the form of a written order, instructed the receiver to distribute copies to employees, officials, bondholders, officials of the States of Vermont and New York and "all persons" interested in a petition to sell or abandon the line.

"The court," the order said, "cannot reduce salaries or wages. The railroad is too 'poverty stricken' to engage in a strike or quarrel of any kind or wait for the Labor Board to decide what the wages shall be or wait many days for the decision of its officers and employees to reduce their salaries and wages—the decision must be theirs instead of the courts."

The petition to abandon the line was entered after employees had declined to accept a reduction in wages.

Judge Howe directed the receiver to engage Edwin C. Lawrence of Rutland as counsel.

New Life Insurance Sales Drop Sharply

By the Associated Press

New York New life insurance written in the United States in the first six months of 1938 was 22.6 per cent less, and for June was 27.5 per cent less, than for the corresponding periods last year, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported.

The report, based on figures for 40 companies having 82 per cent of outstanding legal reserve life insurance, showed the June total at $597,773,000 against $824,470,000 in June last year, and the six months at $3,684,769,000 against $4,761,267,000 in the like period of 1937.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.5 P. C. In Week of July 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.5 per cent in the week ended July 9, due to a sharp upturn in wholesale prices of farm products and foods, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance brought the all-commodity index of over 800 price series to 78.3 per cent of the 1926 average. It is 0.6 per cent above the level for the corresponding week of June and 10.7 per cent below the week ended July 10, 1937.

In addition to the farm products and foods groups, increases were also registered by the textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and chemicals and drugs groups. The sides and leather products, building materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities groups declined.

Largely because of higher prices for agricultural commodities, hides, raw silk, raw jute, scrap steel, and crude rubber, the raw materials group advanced 1.1 per cent during the week to the highest level reached since late in March. The group index, 71.9, is 1.4 per cent higher than it was a month ago and 17.3 per cent lower than it was a year ago.

Commodity groups	July 9, 1938	July 2, 1938	July 10, 1937	July 11, 1936
All commodities	78.3	77.9	87.7	80.3
Farm products	69.4	68.5	90.5	82.5
Foods	73.6	72.7	86.8	81.8
Hides & leather prds	91.5	91.9	106.4	94.3
Textile products	65.7	65.3	77.9	69.6
Fuel & light'g mate'l's	77.2	77.0	78.3	77.0
Metals & metal prds	95.3	95.1	95.3	86.1
Building materials	88.5	89.5	96.9	86.1
Chemicals & drugs	76.8	76.7	83.0	78.6
Housefurnishing goods	88.1	88.4	91.3	82.4
Miscellaneous	72.5	72.9	78.9	70.7
Raw materials	71.9	71.1	86.9	80.3
Semimnufctrd articles	74.2	73.4	86.8	75.0
Finished products	82.3	82.3	88.6	81.4
All commodities other than farm prds	80.3	80.1	87.1	79.9
All commodities other than farm prds & foods	81.4	81.5	86.1	79.2

Spending Program Of PWA Calls For $43,000,000 a Day

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Ickes reported PWA was "driving swiftly forward" in its lending-spending attack on the depression, approving construction projects at the average rate of $43,000,000 a day.

"As a result," he said in a prepared statement, "a vast flood of orders for steel, cement, brick and tile, machinery, instruments, equipment, lumber, textiles, and other building materials soon will pour into industries manufacturing these commodities.

"This in turn will release pay rolls for consumers' goods, stimulating all grades and types of business enterprise."

At the same time, Harry L. Hopkins, the Works Progress Administrator, disclosed that WPA was increasing steadily the number of persons on its work relief rolls. He said 2,853,354 persons were employed on WPA projects, or 1,404,943 more than when the agency's rolls were at their low point last Oct. 2.

Bankers to Offer Nat'l Lead Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—A banking group headed by Lehman Brothers announced it had purchased for public offering a block of common stock of the National Lead Co.

Details were not disclosed but in financial circles it was understood the block consisted of about 150,000 shares from the estate of the late Edward J. Cornish, who was chairman of the board.

It was one of the largest deals for distribution of an important listed stock off the exchange arranged in recent years.

The offering price was not announced. The stock, however, traded on the exchange today around $27 a share and brokers said the offering probably would be near that price.

June Rail Revenue Has Sharp Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—Eighty-eight Class One railroads estimate that their operating revenues in June were $222,719,145. This contrasts with $276,604,850 in June, 1937, and $352,803,288 in June, 1930.

The Association of American Railroads, making these figures public, said the 88 carriers represent 78.6 per cent of the total operating revenues in the country.

Rail Equipment Meetings On to Arrange Financing

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—Charles J. Hardy, president of American Car & Foundry Company, said conferences between railroads and car builders were being held in an effort to work out some arrangement for financing equipment purchases.

The equipment executive told stockholders at the annual meeting that Car & Foundry's unfilled orders July 1 amounted to about $4,000,000 compared with $27,300,000 a year ago.

Retail Business Off 6 to 14 P. C. Below 1937 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Indications of a definite revival of trade still lack statistical support, Dun & Bradstreet said in the weekly review of business, but occurrences of the week tended to place more stress on the growing improvement in sentiment.

"Launched from the improved June level," the agency said, "the rise in retail distribution was somewhat steadier and more evenly spread. Most of the increase in wholesale volume was provided by bookings at the numerous trade shows and the extension of fall buying.

"Lifting of summer schedules at some plants and the recall of workers at a few of the major producing centers improved the outlook in some industrial divisions."

The agency estimated retail sales for the country as a whole at from 2 to 7 per cent ahead of the preceding week but from 6 to 14 per cent under the comparable week last year.

"Many department stores and specialty shops went over their sales for the corresponding week last year," the review said, "and retailers generally had the fastest turnover since Easter. Organizations serving rural regions have revised upward their estimates of summer volume, based on returns from districts where first movement of bumper crops left a trail of ready cash."

On the industrial front, the review found increased orders to shoe manufacturers and better activity in textile mills as well as upward revisions in summer schedules in a number of other leading lines, including manufacturers of men's clothing.

Rebound from the shutdowns over Independence Day sent steel mill operations up 9.9 points to 32.3 per cent of capacity. In the forty-second drop from the previous year's comparative, the distance narrowed to 60.9 per cent, the 1937 rate standing at 82.7. Holiday also curtailed freight-car loadings, the first drop in five weeks extending the fortieth unbroken decline from the preceding year's number. Lumber output slumped 20 per cent for the week, and shipments 3 per cent; orders were unchanged. From the corresponding 1937 output, shipments, and orders, the difference was respectively 32, 26, and 4 per cent.

Shorter week-to-week drop in bank clearings contracted slide from 1937 aggregate to 14.1 from 16.1 per cent for week preceding. While cut 22.7 per cent by the holiday to the year's low at 187, rise in business failures over 1937 number lengthened to 73.1 per cent, broadest year-to-year jump since February 10. Boosted 5c, the Food Index reached a four-month high at $2.46, which reduced to 15.2 per cent loss from the 1937 index at $2.90.

Canned Vegetable Supply Largest Since 1932-33

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that the carryover of canned vegetables was the largest since 1932-33 because of the large 1937 pack and a "sharp decline" in consumer purchasing power.

Building in June Declines 16.5 P. C. Under 1937 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—During the month of June money spent for building construction in the nation as a whole was 5.5 per cent greater in May and 16.5 per cent less than during the last year, according to the magazine Building, The National News Review.

June was the third consecutive month, according to the report, during which building activity increased over the previous month.

Money for Building

In their forecast of building activity the editors of the magazine state that more money will be spent for building construction in the two months, July and August, than was spent in the previous two-month period.

A breakdown of the total of $167,685,000 spent for building during June by types of building shows that the increase for June over May was caused almost entirely by increased expenditures for residential building:

(1) Expenditures for residential building were 11.2 per cent greater in June than in May.

(2) Non-residential building expenditures were 1.2 per cent greater.

(3) Alteration and repair expenditures were up 0.7 per cent.

The amounts spent for each type of building during May and June of this year, and during June of last year (shown in thousands of dollars) were:

Type of Building	000 Omitted Spent in June, 1938	Spent in June, 1937
Residential	$77,188	$98,539
Non-residential	53,327	57,702
Alterations	37,170	44,620
All Building	$167,685	$200,861

Increases in building activity, June over May, were reported for each of the nine sections of the country. The increases ranged from 1.1 per cent to 15.1 per cent. Increases by sections were as follows: East North Central, 15.1 per cent; Mountain, 15.1 per cent; East South Central, 11.5 per cent; New England, 8.2 per cent; Pacific, 6.7 per cent; West North Central, 5.3 per cent; Mid-Atlantic, 4.9 per cent; South Atlantic, 2.4 per cent; and West South Central, 1.1 per cent.

Prospects Bright

That the prospects for building activity from this point on are considerably better than they were at this time last year is pointed out by the editors of Building in a comparison of building activity in the first half of 1937 with the first half of 1938. During June this year activity was 16.5 per cent behind that of June last year; during the first half of this year activity was 12.6 per cent behind that of the first half of 1937. But whereas last year at this time signs of a downturn during later months were readily apparent, this year, to all appearances the reverse is true.

Initial signs of a reversal in the business trend can now be seen. The government is preparing to pour millions into building construction by way of the United States Housing Authority and the Public Works Administration. The net results of these expenditures, together with the likelihood that private expenditures will augment government spending, suggest, as Building says, that "by fall monthly expenditures for building construction will overtake and even surpass the like months of last year."

New Financing Off From 1937 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing for the week amounted to $43,234,000, compared with $94,480,982 the previous week and $74,948,635 the corresponding week last year, a compilation by Poor's Publishing Company showed.

The biggest item in the week's total was a $30,000,000 issue of 3 per cent bonds of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

The comparative table showed:

	This Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$12,177,000	$14,143,000
Public utility	30,557,000	
Stock	500,000	$7,055,635
Industrial	.....	3,500,000
Railroad	.....	250,000
Total	$43,234,000	$74,948,635

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In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Saving	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 20
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London feels that the recent sudden fear of a further devaluation of the dollar is now over. As a matter of fact, nobody here seems seriously to have believed the reports of impending devaluation, even without an official denial from Washington. The more elaborate rumors of a suggested general devaluation of franc, dollar and pound all linked together through the tri-partite monetary agreement found still less credence over here.

But while informed opinion here anticipated no devaluation, obviously many people on the continent, in England and America thought otherwise, to the profit of the London monetary authorities. The course of the incident is illustrated by the following figures showing the price of gold, the amount traded in, and the premium over American shipping price, in London at various dates.

	Price, per fine oz.	Premium	Amount dealt in
May 3	139s 6½d	1¼d	£191,000
June 1	140s 7½d	1¼d	716,000
June 10	140s 7d	2d	1,149,000
June 11	140s 7d	8½d	817,000
June 15	140s 9d	12½d	1,783,000
June 17	140s 10½d	12½d	873,000
June 20	140s 10d	12d	381,000
June 23	140s 9d	8d	778,000

Gold Still Ultimate Refuge

These figures illustrate two separate tendencies. The sudden rush to sell dollars for gold pushed up the premium at which the authorities sold gold to satisfy the market demand. This premium fell as the scare died away, and similarly the volume of business declined. But the price of gold at the end of June was over a shilling per fine ounce higher than at the beginning of May, which reflects the continued demand for gold by holders of many continental currencies who are constantly beset by the political fears which surge around Europe as one or other of the dictators shouts restlessly in his nightmares. Gold is still the ultimate refuge of the hoarder.

The rumors of dollar devaluation gave an upward kick to wholesale prices of primary products, but the end of the rumors has not brought prices down again. It the last three weeks of June there has been a sustained rise in primary product prices, which, though small, is the most marked rise since the beginning of the year. Optimistic commentators are already hoping that this change in trend of prices heralds a change in trend of business activity. They support this hope by pointing to what they see as an assessment of political tension in Europe and to the dramatic rise in Wall Street and the hope of an American recovery in the autumn.

Activity Under May, 1936

In the meantime, the Economist gives its May level of business activity, based on 1935 as 100, at 103. This is a reduction of 1½ points from April, and is below the level of May, 1936. The constituents of the index which have declined are consumption of iron and steel, imports of raw materials and exports of British manufactures, shipping movements and bank clearings (excluding stock exchange). Those constituents which in the main reflect domestic demand only are practically unchanged since April.

If the hope of a reversal of the trend of business activity here is to be justified, there must be so sudden and dramatic an improvement in American and world economic conditions that our export trades can expand rapidly. The extent of the depression in the cotton textile industry, the hardest hit of all our export trades, can be measured by the drop in shipments of piece goods at the present time to the lowest level for 85 years.

The stock market in London declines up to date to share fully either the enthusiasm of our own optimists or of Wall Street. Prices of ordinary shares have risen moderately, and of fixed interest securities not at all during June. On June 1 the Financial News index of 20 fixed interest securities was 128.4 (1928 as 100); the level was 128.3 on June 23. The same index of 30 ordinary shares rose from 80.0 on June 1 (July 1, 1935, as 100) to 81.7 on June 17 and 86.7 on June 24.

Following Wall Street

Although the rise in ordinary share prices is nothing like so generous as that on Wall Street, it is a fair recovery, particularly after the experience of past weeks. The rise is attributable solely to the effect of Wall Street. There is nothing in our own economic evidence to justify such a rise; prices of British securities discount a moderate depression, and there is no evidence yet to prove that this anticipation is unreasonable.

Nor is there anything in the canvassed political appeasement in Europe of sufficient substance to impress the stock market for any longer than it takes for a speculator to forget his morning paper; a stock broker who wishes to hear the appeasement in Europe has to shut one ear to angry shouts against the Government in our own House of Commons from those dissatisfied with its policies and to shut the other ear to the sound of bombs of "Franco ownership and Italian origin" exploding on a long series of British ships in Spain. And then he has to shut both eyes so as not to see the troubles of Austrians and Jews under the Greater Reich. In the meantime what remains of his past loans to Germany trickle out through the holes which the enterprising Dr. Schacht has cut in his trouser pockets.

So the British stock market for the time being goes up, if at all, only because Wall Street takes the lead.

Sports Activities

Play is about as important as classwork to young students. At the private schools advertised in The Christian Science Monitor there are many opportunities for wholesome recreation. Team games wisely directed promote many good qualities. Other sports activities develop skill, grace and poise that remain to enrich future years.

School advertisements appear on the Education Page Tuesdays and Saturdays.

SELECT A MONITOR-ADVERTISED SCHOOL

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

States Pay Local Governments 25% Of Their Income

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 13—As new forms of state taxation have been devised in the last 25 years, the states have become more generous to local governments, until now states supply them with about 25 per cent of their total income, finds the Federation of Tax Administrators which has completed a study.

Local governments last year received more than $1,000,000,000 from the states, the Federation estimates. This is a great deal more than they got a quarter of a century ago. Then the states handed over only about $110,000,000 to the localities which amounted to about 9 per cent of the total local budgets.

Of course, states during that period have found some rich sources of revenue that were not available before. The automobile came rolling into the scene, and its owners were required to pay taxes to the State both on gasoline and on the cars themselves. With the motor vehicle came the demand for highway and street improvements, a demand which the cities, towns and counties, unaided, would have been at a loss to supply.

The states therefore were called upon to divide up the new taxes. In the decade between 1920 and 1930, 23 states enacted laws providing for local sharing of gasoline taxes. Eleven states in this period passed laws which provide for sharing part of their motor vehicle license fees.

Now 30 state share their gasoline taxes with the local governments, and 19 states pass around portions of their vehicle taxes.

Although the first tax sharing laws were framed to give local governments a dip into corporation and inheritance taxes collected by the state, these sources of income today are far less important to cities and counties than are the gasoline and vehicle taxes.

Of the 47 states that levy imposts on inheritances, only seven share them with local governments. These are Connecticut, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Michigan.

States that collect liquor taxes distribute them more generally. Eighteen share them with local governments. But of the 34 states that collect income taxes, only eight share them with localities. State sales taxes are shared by only six, Arizona, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Utah, according to the Federation of Tax Administrators.

In all, 45 states turn over a part of their revenue to local authorities. North Carolina, Vermont, and West Virginia are the only states which do not have any provision for giving localities an allowance from state tax collections, according to this study.

Wallace Sets 1939 Wheat Acreage At 55,000,000 Acres

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wallace has set the 1939 wheat allotment at 55,000,000 acres, the minimum allowed under the new farm law.

The planting goal for next year's crop compares with approximately 81,000,000 acres seeded for the 1937 crop and 80,000,000 for the crop now being harvested.

The sharp reduction in acreage was made necessary, the Agriculture Department chief explained, by the Federal Crop Reporting Board's July forecast of a 967,412,000-bushel yield this year.

Such a crop would pile up a record surplus of more than 400,000,000 bushels, officials have estimated.

Week's Auto Output Takes Sudden Jump

DETROIT, (AP)—"Sudden spurts of incoming orders," were cited by Ward's Automotive Reports in explanation of its estimate of an output of 42,010 cars and trucks by the motorcar industry this week. The figures compare with 25,375 units produced last week when a holiday interfered with production. Last year this week's assemblies totaled 115,830.

The survey said that about half a dozen plants would close this week for changeover to 1939 models and that from now until mid-August the downtrend would be a sharp one.

Dividend Declarations

Interim

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Courtaulds Ltd A D R ord reg	1½%	...	Aug. 23	July 19
Ontario Sil Prod	50c	...	Aug. 15	July 30

Extra

New Eng Tr Co (Boston, Mass.)		...	Aug. 1	July 1
Westchester Fire Insur Co	10c	...	Aug. 1	July 21

Accumulated

Simpson's Ltd pf	$1.25	...	Aug. 1	July 23

Regular

Amer Furn Co Inc 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 15	July 14
Atlantic Mac Co Inc	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Berland Shoe Strs Inc 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Consumers Fin Ltd	5c	...	July 5	
Fuller Brush Co A	12½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Gas Securities Co common	1½%	M	Aug. 1	July 15
Gas Securities Co 6% pf	50c	M	Aug. 1	July 15
Great Western Electro-Chemical Co	80c	...	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Homestead Fire Ins Co (Balt., Md.)	50c	S	Aug. 1	July 20
Idaho Power 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Idaho Power 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Industrl Tr Co (Phila. Pa) 3½% pf	14c	S	Aug. 1	July 15
Industrl Tr Co (Prov. R. I.)	$2	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Kan City Fire & Marine Ins Co (Kansas City, Mo)	30c	...	July 30	July 12
Klein D Emil pf	62½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
LooseWiles Biscuit	25c	...	Aug. 1	July 26
Louisiana P & L $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Nation-Wide Securities C (Coll Sec "B")	4c	...	Aug. 1	July 15
Oahu Sugar Co Ltd	10c	M	Aug. 15	Aug. 6
Ontario Pr pf $1.78 Q	$1.78	Q	Aug. 15	July 30
Pac G&E 6% pf 3rd ser	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	July 30
Pac G & E 5½% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Pac P & L C $7 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Pac P & L C $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 29
Phillips Petroleum	50c	Q	Sep. 1	July 30
Siler Co	25c	Q	Aug. 10	July 30
Warren (Northam)	75c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
$3 pf				
Westchester Fire Ins Co	30c	Q	Aug. 1	July 31

† Payable in noninterest bearing scrip.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:30
1 3¾s '47-'43 reg	110.13	110.13	110.13
2 3¼s '46-'43	109.27	109.27	109.27
2 3¼s '46-'44	109.26	109.26	109.26
1 4¼s '52-'47	118.22	118.22	118.22
1 4¼s '52-'47	102.2	102	102.2
17 3¼s '63-'49	103.17	103.17	103.17
1 3¼s '46-'43	104.2	104.2	104.2
2 3¼s '60-'55	102.6	102.6	102.6
2 3¼s '63-'38			

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 3s '49-'44	106.4	106.4	106.4

Home Owners' Loan

10 3¼s '49-'39	102.26	102.26	102.26
1 2¼s '44-'42	103.31	103.31	103.31
2 3s '52-'44	106.4	106.4	106.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:30
4 Alleghany 5s 50 st	26⅞	26¾	26⅞
4 Allegh Val 4s 42	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛
1 Allis Chalm 4s 52	109	109	109
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	82	82	82
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	113⅛	113⅛	112⅝
10 AmT&T 5½s 43	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 AmT&T 3½s 66	103	103	103
4 AmT&T 3½s 61	105¼	105¼	103⅛
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s50	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
17 Arm Del 4s '55	105	104¾	105
19 AT&SF 4s '95	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	89½	89½	89½
1 AT&SF 4s 1995-'55	101	101	101
AT&SF cv 4½s '48	23	23	23
2 Atl & Dan 3d 4s '48	26½	26½	26⅜
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	48	48	48
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
20 B&O 4½s '95	24¾	24¼	24
17 B&O 5s '96 F	22½	21⅞	22
15 B&O 5s 2000 D	45	45	45
8 B&O 4s '48	34¼	34¼	34¼
8 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	32	31¾	31¾
10 B&O 5s S W '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 B&O 4s ser C '51 st	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	95⅛	95¼	95⅛
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	47	47	47
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	69½	68¾	69½
2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	103	85½	85½
1 Bklyn U Gas 5s '57B	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	110⅞	110¾	110¾
10 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	27	26½	27
6 Buf R&P 4½s '57	92	92	92
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96	96	96
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	81	81	81
1 Carol C & C 6s perp	103	103	103
2 Carol C & O 6s '52	86½	86⅛	86⅛
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	28½	28½	28½
2 Cen R R N J 5s '87	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	94⅝	94½	95
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	95	95	95
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	19	19	19
6 Chi & Alton 3s '49	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
12 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	97	97	97
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	70	70	70
1 Chi I & Son 4s '56	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	3¼	3¼	3⅜
2 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	10	9⅞	10
5 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	8½	8½	8½
4 CRI & P 4½s '52A	3	4⅛	4⅛
3 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5½	5½	5½
7 C R I & P rfg 4s34	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	85	85	85
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	88	88	88
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	76	76	76
1 Childs Co 5s '43	58¾	58¾	58¾
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	70	70	70
4 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	109	109	109
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	82⅜	82⅛	82⅜
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	77½	77½	77½
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
7 Com'l Cred 3¾s '51	102½	102½	102½
2 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102½	102½	102½
2 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	105	105	105
2 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108⅞	108⅛	108⅛
6 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108¾	108⅝	108¾
16 Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
32 Con Edis 3½s '48	101¾	101¾	102¼
4 Con Edis 2½s '58	102¼	102⅛	102¼
8 Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	103¼	103¼
3 Con Oil 3½s '51	105	105	105
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104	104	104
1 Crane Co 3½s 51	39	39	39
3 Cuba RR 5s 52	107	106⅝	106⅝
11 Det Ed 5s 52	111	111	111
1 D R R G 4s 36	107	106	106
2 Det Ed 5s 52	113½	113½	113½
2 Det Ed 4½s 61	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Det Ed 4s 65	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
4 Erie rfg 5s 67	20	20	20
1 Erie cv 4s 53 A	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
4 Erie rfg 5s 67	109½	109½	109½
10 D teEd 3½s 66	7	7	7
2 Fla E Sst 5s 74	6½	6½	6½
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	99½	99½	99½
3 Gen Cable 5½s 47	105⅛	105	105⅛
6 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Gen Mot Accept3¼s51	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	86	86	86
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	103⅞	103½	103⅞
6 Goodyr T&R 5s 57	81	79½	81
6 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	105	105	105
5 Gulf St Util 4s'6	80	77	80
6 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	25¼	24⅞	24⅞
2 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	56½	56¼	56½
6 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	22½	21¾	22
26 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	48	48	48
5 Ill Cen 4s'52	42⅝	42	42⅝
5 Ill Cen 4s'53	39¼	39	39⅛
2 Ill Cen 4s'66	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
2 ICG&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Ill Steel 4½s'40	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	64⅞	64	64
15 Interb RTr rgfg 5s'66	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	72⅝	72	72
12 Int Hydro El 6s'44	96	96	96
1 Int Paper 5s'47	99¼	99⅛	99¼
116 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	72¼	72	72
16 Int T&T 4½s'52	77	76¾	76¾
21 Int T&T 5s'55	91	91	91
2 Jones&LaughSt 4¼s'61	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 KCFtSGMem 4s'36	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 K C South 3s'50	107	107	107
10 K C Term 4s'60	92	92	92
3 Kings Co Lt 5s'54	60	60	60
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	25½	25½	25½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	24½	24½	24½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	100	100	100
2 Loews 3½s'46	80¼	79⅞	80¼
10 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	100	10	0 100
1 Louis & N un 4s'40	46	46	46
1 Maine Cen 4½s'60	30	30	30
1 Manhat Ry 4s'90	103	103	103
5 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	15½	15½	15½
1 Midland RRNJ 5s'40	104½	104¼	104½
6 Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	8½	8½	8½
19 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
6 M-K-Tex adj 5s'67	59⅛	59	59⅛
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	35¾	35¾	35¾
10 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Mo Pac 5½s '49	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16	16	16
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16	16	16
1 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	17⅛	17¼	1
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
7 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23¾	23½	23¾
7 Mob&O Monig 5s '47	21	21	21
15 Mob&Oh 5s '38	19½	18¾	19
56 Mob&O 4½s '77	65	65	65
3 Mob&O 4s '38	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	108	108	108
2 Natl Steel 4s '65	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
2 N E T&T 4½s '61 B	100	99¾	100
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	99½	99½	99½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	62¼	62¼	62¼
20 NYC rfg 5s 201 3	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝
3 NYC 4½s 2013 A	66¼	66¼	66¼
25 NYC 3¼s '52	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
10 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 NY Chi & St L 5½s'74A	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
1 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	99	99	99
13 NY Conn 4½s '53	18½	18½	18½
2 NY NH & H 4½s '67	19	19	19
5 NY NH & H 4½s '67	108	108	108
5 NY Tel 3¼s '67	63	63	63
1 NY Trap R 6s '46	67	67	67
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	116½	116½	116½
5 Norf & W 4s '96	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	107	107	107
3 Nor Cen 4½s '74	73½	72¾	73
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
9 Nor Pac 4s '97	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Nor St1s Pow 3½s '67	5½	5½	5½
4 Ogd&L Chs 4s '49 st	103	102⅞	103
6 Ohio Ed 4s '67	103	103	103
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	98	98	98
2 Ohio Ed 3¼s'72	104	104	104
1 Okla G&E 3¾s'66	101½	101½	101½
4 Okla G&E 4s '46	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3 OriWashRR&Ns '61	76	76	76¼
7 Otis Steel 4½s '62	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
21 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	96	96	96
1 Para Pict 6s '55	94	93½	94
1 Pen Co 4s '63	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1 Penn-Dixie 6s '41 A	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	103½	103	103½
6 Pen RR gen 5s '68	96⅛	96	96⅛
12 Pen RR gen4½s '65	95	95	95
1 Pen RR 4½s '70	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	88	88	88
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	110	110	110
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	95	95	95
5 Phila Co 5s '67	4½	4¼	4½
22 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	13½	13	13½
11 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	18¼	17½	17½
34 Phila Ry 4s '37	104½	104½	104½
6 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	101¾	101⅝	101¾
12 PCC&StL 5s '75 B	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	16½	15⅝	16½
1995 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	97	92	88
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	98	98	98
6 Readg 4½s '97 A	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56	107¼	107	107
1 Repub Stl 5½s '54	93	93	93¾
1 Republic Stl 4½s'61	97½	97½	97½
1 Republic Stl 4½s '56	117	117	117
2 Republic Stl 4½s'50	102	102	102
2 Richfield Oil 4s '52	104	104	104
10 Safeway Strs 4s '47	10	10	10
16 St L S F 4½s '78	9	9	9
47 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	8½	8½	8½
2 St L SW 1st 4s '89	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 StP&KC Sht L4½s'41	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
1 San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	110½	110½	110½
1 San Diego G&E 4s'65	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Shell Un 3½s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Silesian-Am 7s '41	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	47¾	47¾	47¾
8 Sou Pac 4½s '68			

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:30
10 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
3 Antioquia 7s '45 B	83	83	83
3 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	30½	30½	30½
7 Austria 7s '57	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Belgium 6½s '49	21	21	21
10 Berlin City 6½s '50	28	28	28
3 Berl City El 6½s '59	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
6 Brazil 8s '41	59½	59½	59½
3 Buen A 4½s '48&a '77	112	112	112
1 Canada 5s '52	109½	109½	109½
1 Canada 4s '60	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Canada 3¼s '61	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 Canada 3s '67	102½	102½	102½
5 Canad 2¾s '45	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	19¼	19¼	19¼
8 Chile 6s '61 Jan	19	19¼	19¼
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Chile 6s '62	19¼	19¼	19¼
5 Chile 6s '63	19¼	18¼	18¼
2 Chilean Mun 7s '60	98⅝	298⅝	98⅝
3 Copenhag 5s '52	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
3 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	105	105	105
3 Cuba 5½s '53	72	72	72
9 Cuba 5½s '45	101½	101	101
4 Denmark 5½s '55	25	25	25
2 Ger Gov 5½s '65	59	59	59
2 Gt Con ElPJap 6½s '50	78	78	78
1 Italy 7s '51	71	70¼	71
2 Japan 6½s '54	54½	54½	54½
5 Japan 5½s 65	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Milan City 6½s '52	101	101	101
1 N Sou Wales 5s '57	107	107	107
1 Norway 6s '44	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7 Norway 4½s '56	103½	103½	103½
1 Norway 4½s '65	47	47	47
2 Orient Dev 5½s '58	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Oslo City 4½s '55	9¼	9⅜	9⅛
5 Peru 2nd 8s '61	41⅜	41½	41½
3 Poland 8s '50	42	42½	42⅜
2 Poland 6s 40	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
2 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	52⅛	52⅛	52⅜
9 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	44½	44½	44½
10 Urugua 3¾s&4½s&7s			
Total today, estimated—2,500,000.			
Previous day—5,212,500.			
Week ago—7,971,500.			
Year ago—2,324,000.			
Two years ago—4,521,000.			
Jan. 1 to date, estimated—955,853,880.			
Year ago—1,790,291,600.			
Two years ago—1,955,613,000.			

Bank Opposes Reorganization Of Chicago Road

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission received a brief opposing any final plan of reorganization for the Chicago & North Western Railway Company "under existing uncertain conditions."

The City Bank Farmers Trust Company, as trustee under the first and refunding mortgage of the Chicago & North Western, contended that under present conditions neither of the pending reorganization plans was feasible.

Delay in approving a final plan, the brief said, would permit the "active prosecution" of efforts toward consolidation or coordination of the Chicago & North Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation and various protective committees have undertaken studies to determine the feasibility of merging the two railroads.

"The railroad problem is receiving extensive consideration from various branches of the government and the adoption of legislation which would regulate more effectively competing forms of transportation and facilitate consolidation and co-ordination has been urged with increasing force from influential quarters," the bank's brief said.

"If the condition of the railroads does not improve materially by the next session of Congress it seems reasonable to believe that some, at least, of this legislation will be adopted. There is also hope that an agreement may be reached for the reduction of the wage burden through negotiations which are now in progress."

Mexico Ships $1,336,478 Gold to U. S. Last Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mexico sent $1,336,478 in gold to the United States in the week ended July 8.

Commerce Department officials said today they knew no details of the shipment. Financial circles, however, recently heard rumors that the Bank of Mexico was sending a large part of its gold reserve here for deposit under earmark. The metal would give Mexico no additional dollar credits, but might be made security for loans.

Gold imports during the week ended July 8 totaled $7,963,429, including $5,172,545 from Japan.

Silver imports amounted to $3,850,050, including $1,141,301 from France, $466,359 from Canada, and $810,664 from Mexico.

Shipments of both metals were slightly below the previous week.

Breckenridge Appointed To New Advertising Post

NEW YORK (AP)—Wilder Breckenridge, of the advertising staff of True Story Magazine, has been appointed Sales Manager of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, William A. Thomson, Director of the Bureau, announced.

The appointment, following selection of George Benneyan as Research and Promotion Manager, is part of an expansion program for the bureau which raised its membership in the past six months from 341 to 645 newspapers.

Mr. Breckenridge is 39, a former Cornell Student and Canadian world war flier.

Activity in Textile Industry Rises Sharply; Prices Harden

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The textile industry is one that is very sensitive to business trends. Orders for textiles, especially cotton goods, began to evaporate long before there were any signs of a business contraction last year.

This is characteristic of the textile trade, where competition is so intense that buyers withdraw at the slightest ebb in the rising business tide, hoping to gain price concessions.

However, this situation works two ways: buyers are just as anxious to cover requirements when there is any sign of improved business. For this reason, the recent sharp spurt in the demand for textiles has been very much high-lighted.

Trading in cotton goods in a recent week is estimated to have reached about 200,000,000 yards, the highest for any week in many months. Cotton fabrics were not the only textiles to share in the improvement.

Soon after the spurt in this market, the demand for woolens began to improve, followed by heavier buying of silks and rayons. Prices, of course, immediately hardened, with worth-while gains in some constructions.

Livestock Prices Generally Uneven During Past Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The cattle market was a very erratic affair this week with price trends irregular and divergent. Strictly choice and prime fed steers and yearlings closed the week 25-50c higher and a new top for the season on this class of cattle was uncovered at $12.80. All other classes, however, broke sharply after an active and higher opening market.

Eastern dressed meat outlets began to clop up on some of the high beef acquired from cattle bought last week and the influence of lower dressed meat prices was soon reflected in the live trade. More grass cattle began to show up at this as well as other markets, all of which fell to widening in the price spread between common and prime cattle.

Generally speaking, the fed steer and yearling trade was mostly 25-50c lower for the week and frequently as much as 75c to $1 lower than the high time early this week. There were several loads of prime steers at $12.75, best light steers scored $12.65, with long yearlings at $12.35 and light yearlings at $12. All of the above prices were new high marks for various kinds and even best heifers at $11.25 scored a new top in the heifer division.

In steers, however, kinds that had to sell at $11 down were definitely and sharply lower and grass offerings could find no reliable outlet late. Strictly good and choice heifers, kinds at $10 up, sold dependably at all times, but below $10 price breaks were frequent and at $8.50 down the outlet was very narrow. Heifers were generally 25c lower for the week and cows lost about as much price ground. Bulls closed 15-25c lower, but vealers held about steady, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

After soaring up to a new high price position for the current season and scoring a new top since October at $10.20, hog prices about-faced with late sales 25-50c lower than the high time. Best light hogs, however, still remained 10-15c above the close a week ago, but others were mostly steady to 25c lower with packing sows that have shown a considerable numerical increase off most. The late top on the hog market was $9.90, with the bulk of 160-280 pound averages at $8.90-$9.80.

Lamb values continued to edge forward during the week, but price accretions from day to day were relatively small. Hence, the week's advance on springers was only 10-25c. The late top on fat spring lambs was $9.60 with the bulk of good and choice kinds at $9.25-$9.40. Very few old crop lambs, now yearlings, or sheep were included in the week's receipts.

Nine Arrested on Charge Of Fraud, Stock Swindling

NEW YORK (AP)—Five men, one a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, were held in $1,000 bail each on charges of violating the mail fraud statutes and conspiracy to defraud purchasers of stock.

They raised to nine the total of arrests in a federal drive which William Powers Maloney, Assistant U. S. Attorney, said would result in the rounding up of some 50 offenders.

Mr. Maloney said the defendants offered sound securities to prospective investors and later induced them to buy shares of a printing appliance corporation. Later one of the men, posing as an attorney, would tell the investors they had been swindled, Mr. Maloney said, and promised for a substantial fee to recover large shares of their investments.

Other representatives of the group collected fees by forming "protective committees" at the expense of the victims, Mr. Maloney declared.

Among those arrested were George Liebman, former member of the exchange, and Emmanuel Roberts, reputed front man for the ring.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 14: Receipts, $8,904,286.62; expenditures, $18,716,507.37; net balance, $2,031,166,938.42, including $1,441,722,661.51 working balance. Customs receipts for the month, $9,874,297.55; receipts for the fiscal year since July 1, $179,197,734.35; expenditures, $419,946,759.97, including $96,640,458.93 of emergency expenditures; exc

Electricians Shift Atoms To Find Hard Copper Alloy

(Continued from Page 1)

which gave rise to the new metal was the search for an electrode metal that could withstand high temperature and at the same time conduct electricity efficiently. When placed in service, Cupaloy welding tips have shown a service life several times greater than pure copper and from 50 to 200 per cent longer than that of other low resistance alloys.

The search was initiated five years ago by P. H. Brace, consulting metallurgist of the Westinghouse Company. Plans are now on foot to use Cupaloy for many other purposes besides welding electrodes. It serves excellently for slip rings for generator rotors, cylinder heads in internal combustion engines and fuse clips in high tension switching devices.

Help of Chromium

The metals used by Dr. Brace and his colleagues for Cupaloy are copper, chromium and silver melted in just the right proportions and at just the right temperature. By cold-working, pure copper can be hardened to a considerable degree, but this hardness is lost at relatively low temperatures. Now Cupaloy comes within something less than one per cent of answering this metal riddle of the ages.

Researchers discovered first that alloys depend for their qualities upon the arrangement of the atoms, and then they learned that the arrangement of atoms in the crystalline structure of alloys is profoundly affected by heat treatment. These atoms form regular geometric patterns, but in some cases where the alloy consists of two kinds of atoms, they will occupy their places at random, without order.

In Cupaloy, the chromium atoms have been caused to group themselves to form billions of tiny invisible crystallites distributed quite uniformly throughout the mass of the metal. It is this peculiar arrangement of the chromium atoms which makes the new metal hard. The few silver atoms simply act as stabilizers of the alloy after it has been temper-hardened and cold-drawn, thus increasing its resistance to the softening effects of long exposure at high temperatures.

The space lattices of the atoms in copper look like cubes, according to Mr. Brace—that is, they would if it were possible to see them, but even the world's most powerful microscope wouldn't begin to render atoms visible. Therefore, researchers radiate the crystals with short-wave beams of X-rays and then determine the space distances between the atoms by measuring the angles between the various reflected beams.

Slight Alloy

If pure copper is squeezed or pounded, its atom cubes are deformed elastically and then whole layers of cubes slip like playing cards in a deck that has been pushed along the table. Alloy the copper with a small amount of another metal with which it can form a solid solution and the story is different.

The atoms of the foreign metal replace the copper atoms at some of the points in the space lattices and give the effect of roughening the slip planes. Higher stresses are therefore required to produce slip, and the hardness and strength of the alloy are correspondingly greater.

When Cupaloy is suddenly chilled from a temperature of some 1800 degrees Fahrenheit, it forms a solid solution. By maintaining this alloy at 842 degrees Fahrenheit for 16 to 24 hours, says Mr. Brace, the chromium atoms tend to flock by themselves, forming microscopic crystallites which disturb the regularity of the copper lattice. The crystallites and the disturbed metal about them act to key together the slip planes, instead of merely roughening them. One result is to make the alloy so strong that the tensile stress required to produce a plastic deformation of one part in 10,000 is about 25,000 pounds per square inch, as compared with something like 4,000 pounds required to deform the alloy in its solid solution state.

New Careers for Women

(Continued from Page 1)

said, there are employed at Hollywood some 3,500 women besides screen artists, a vast army of extras and other workers.

Women in World Affairs

Under the chairmanship of Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of the United States women of France, Britain, Poland, Sweden, Italy, Switzerland, Latvia, the Netherlands, Finland and the United States yesterday told of women's work in Parliament, Government offices, police courts, radiocasting, travel service, cinema and electrical works.

While the younger women at the conference have been searching for fresh outlets for themselves they have not forgotten the women who in days when women possessed but slenderest opportunities for public usefulness had vision to see what might be accomplished by combining their efforts in preparation for years to come.

Meanwhile, every honor has been paid by the 2,000 delegates and visitors to the woman who, for 36 years, acted as its President—Ishbel, Marchioness of Aberdeen and Tremair.

Speeches have been made, banquets given. Hardly a session of the conference has been allowed to pass without tribute being paid to Lady Aberdeen—the "Grannie," as she likes to be called, of an organization of women which numbers well over 40,000,000 members and spreads itself over almost every part of the civilized world.

Tribute to Early Leaders

Dame Maria Ogilvie Gordon, of Great Britain, First Vice-President of the Council, speaking at the welcome meeting, made special reference to the debt of gratitude owed by present-day members to Lady Aberdeen, and gave tribute to those other women who, half a century ago, had the vision and courage—for such things needed courage in those days—to found the movement and set it on its way for the meeting of those stirring changes which were destined to come to women during the next years.

Miss Susan Anthony, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Miss Frances Willard and others—all pioneers in women's new world—founded the International at Washington in 1888, and since those days, Dame Maria said, the organization has grown steadily in influence and in numbers. When it met for the last time in Great Britain—an event which took place in 1899—eight National Councils sent delegates. By 1914, the number had risen to 22. Today, 35 Councils are working together, of which 21 are in Europe.

Women, Dame Maria pointed out, are peculiarly able to work together on an international basis and in spite of varying cultures and varying opinions. Immediately after the World War, when war passions and prejudices were still handling every international movement, the women of the Council were yet able to meet without showing the slightest sign of discrimination between the nationals of the Allied countries and those of their opponents.

Co-operation had been achieved too, said Dame Maria, by contacts made between the International Council as a corporate unit and many younger federations of women. In this way, a world of women is being drawn together to forward those measures of constructive human betterment which, in themselves, make for peace.

World Is Warned of New Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The world must learn, and learn quickly, that in one important aspect history cannot repeat itself.

This is the lesson historians draw from the present international situation.

At an Anglo-American Historical Conference here it was stressed that after five centuries an era of spacious development, of human migration, and of "open frontiers" has come to an end. A new technique is needed the historians said to meet the new era in which frontiers are closed and there is little unused territory to develop.

Democracies in particular must seek to adapt themselves to the end of what has been their golden age, declared Prof. Walter P. Webb, of Texas University.

Open frontiers, he added, promoted the democratic ideal. Migration to unused lands helped pioneers to strengthen the theory of "the importance of the individual," and at the same time it drained off the Government's jobless problem. Europe, he said, used the world's vacant spaces in this way for nearly five centuries. America, too, made use of similar vacant spaces within national boundaries.

"We now find democracies on the defensive," Professor Webb continued, "Each nation is shut up with its own problem. It is noticeable that countries which have turned away from the democratic way are those which have either poor colonies, or no colonies at all.

"This is the situation which the world in general, and democracies in particular, have to meet. The question remains: Can democracy survive under the new conditions? If so, what modifications must it make in order to survive?

California Met Early Bible Claim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A gilt-edged Bible with a clasp was one of the items included in the first claim approved for payment when California became a State, according to records in the office of the State Comptroller. The payment was authorized by John S. Houston, Comptroller in 1850.

A notation in the claim says that the Bible had to be purchased immediately for a session of the Supreme Court. The claim was made out in San Jose and the session of the Court was held in San Francisco.

Reich Shadow Falls Athwart 40-Hour Week

(Continued from Page 1)

ers, recommended postponement of this question until 1939. Their discussions, like the wider discussions which occurred later at the International Labor Conference, touched at almost every point upon the questions posed by Germany.

While workers in most of the industrial countries of Europe and North America have fixed on the 40-hour week, which has likewise been accepted by many Governments and large employers of labor, the adoption of such a principle on an international scale has been set back by developments in Germany.

Germany, always among the first of industrial countries, has recently improved its position in international competition by the attitude of its workers. German skilled workers are admittedly the equals of any in the world, and these skilled workers have undertaken to work a 10-hour day in many industries, and in some cases even a 72-hour week.

The employers at Geneva have put their case as follows: "We are asked to accept a 40-hour week without reducing payments to workers. We feel that the application of any such measure would be a form of economic suicide, in view of present conditions in Europe and particularly in view of the place occupied by Germany in the world's industrial system and the present attitude of German labor. If Germany does not change its present practices, and if competing countries institute a universal 40-hour week, we believe that the inevitable result would be a lowering in the standard of living for our workers and an increase in unemployment."

The workers have replied: "The reactionary attitude of one country or group of countries must not be permitted to retard the progress of other industrial countries. Technical advances have now made it possible for the world to produce its needs so much more easily that there is no longer any good reason why industrial workers anywhere should labor more than 40 hours per week. Moreover, the 40-hour week is the best remedy for unemployment, permitting work to be spread among those desiring and needing work. At present, abnormal activity is occurring in the manufacture of war material. But we must anticipate that this period will pass, and that thousands of skilled workers now occupied in such tasks will become available for other work, and must be accommodated."

It is a complicated question. Germany is only one factor, Japan and the whole element of cheap Eastern labor is even more serious, as the retiring director of the I. L. O., Harold Butler, pointed out in his 1938 report. But discussions at the International Labor Conference this summer indicated that Germany is considered the chief obstacle at present to international agreement upon shorter hours of work. Employers who compete with German products in world markets feel they would be destroying their own business by accepting the 40-hour week. Governments, attempting to compete with Germany in piling up armaments, feel that short hours handicap them seriously.

Oakland Trees to Grace Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Six hundred palms, eucalyptus trees, magnolias, live oaks and other large trees and 10,000 smaller trees and shrubs are being removed from this community and its environs to Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay, site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

The trees, which will approximate a small forest when assembled, were donated by local residents. The trees are now in the process of being dug up and boxed and hauled to the water front, where they are placed aboard barges and towed across to the island for transplanting.

Julius L. Girod, director of the exposition's $1,500,000 landscaping project, states that one-quarter of Treasure Island's 400 acres will be devoted to trees, flowers and shrubs. In all, some 3,000 trees, for the most part representative of those found in the Pacific Basin area, will be transplanted. The largest of these will range from 25 to 75 feet in height.

"The exposition has undertaken the greatest transplanting program in history," Mr. Girod explained. "We have moved 70 Washingtonia Robusta palms, the largest trees ever transported, and planted them in front of the main entrances. These trees are 40 to 65 feet high and weigh up to 30 tons each, complete with boxed earth around their roots."

The cost of digging up, boxing, transporting and transplanting each one of these large palms amounts to several hundred dollars.

Major transplantings listed by Mr. Girod include 100 Canary Island palms, 40 feet high; numerous California redwoods, averaging 55 feet in height; California laurels, 50 feet high; California madrones, 35 feet high, and 300 olive trees.

Also on the list are 36 eucalyptus trees, ranging up to 45 feet in height, which will grace the Court of the Sunrise; and 700 dwarf orange trees from Tahiti to be planted about the 400-foot Tower of the Sun, in the Court of Honor.

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SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y.—Pleasant home; large, airy rms., mod. comforts, Viennese home cooking; strictly farm products; moderate rates.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ATTRACTIVE home, large verandas, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 8929.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ALMOST new 7-rm. colonial, 18,000 ft. land; price right. Call Winchester 1119-J, or write owner, 36 Prince Ave., Winchester, Mass.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Stucco craftex 8-room house, with 2 baths, $13,000; worth looking at. Tel. Wellesley 1638-W

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 133 Washington St., Boston

MISCELLANEOUS

MASTERPIECES reproduced, original portraits, art screens; real artistry guaranteed. MRS. ABI GORDON, 276 E. Wheeling St., Washington, Pa.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St. N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

MOVING AND TRUCKING

ASSOCIATED RETURN LOAD SERVICE
New York City Office, 87-15 Queens Blvd., Elmhurst, L. I. NE. 9-1300
Hub. 3800 Full and Part Loads 2 Park Sq., Boston

PAYING GUESTS

LIME ROCK, CONN.—A beauty spot in Berkshire Hills. Ideal for rest or recreation; all sports; Music Mountain concerts; delicious meals outdoors near waterfall. Write Lime Rock Lodge for information.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY Modern suites, 3 to 8 rooms. FENWAY 535-579 L.J. Furnished and Unfurnished. RIVERWAY furnished. Free parking and refrigeration. Free auto service. KEN. 1839. W. E. COOPER, Realtor, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston.

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212.

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 236 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2446 or superintendent in each house.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BOSTON—Apt. to let, including entire furnishings for sale; near The Mother Church. Box A-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOUTH NATICK, MASS.—3 rooms and bath. Electric kitchen; 2 fireplaces; garage; suitable 3 adults; near bathing beach, waterfall. Natick 827-R.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Lady desires to share apt., summer months; near trolley, stores, Fenway; screened porch. COM. 3760 mornings or evenings.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 22 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 8766 or Center Newton 3074

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—North of Brunswick, Ga., five acres, over 300 feet frontage; modern home and new buildings; now show rooms; wonderfully landscaped for much needed tourist courts, tea rooms, etc.; price $9000. Box 568, Brunswick, Georgia.

HOMES

For Sale or Rent

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1500.

555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 8252

FOR SALE—Beautiful home or rooming house, 16 rooms, 2 baths, 3 fireplaces; well built; furnished; near beach; wide porches, shrubbery. Bargain at $6000. OWNER, 51 Abbott Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 434 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Quiet location, surrounded by trees; large porch; 1 min. to street cars. Tel. ASPinwall 3900.

"THE PINES"—Cheerful home, attractive grounds; near Christian Science Church, Cambridge; good food. Arl. 1337. Arlington, Mass.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Rooms with meals; ocean and harbor bathing; water view; $14 weekly. Colonial Inn, 600 Shirley St.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BACK BAY—October first, room, private bath, meals; permanently; middle-aged lady. B-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE rooms and apartments for visitors to Boston; Christian Scientists preferred; meals if desired. Mrs. Cosman, 98 Gainsboro St. Ken 1022.

BOSTON, 506 Beacon Street — Sunny and river rooms now available; breakfast optional. Tel. COM. 8683.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5—Desirable rooms near The Mother Church; transients or permanent. COLBYS.

BOSTON, 51 St. Stephen St.—Attractive, quiet room, running water, reasonable, tourists accommodated; privileges if desired. COM. 8953.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough St. — Attractive, outside room, modern home; reasonable; near The Mother Church. COM. 9763.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St., Tel. Circle 7702.

N. Y. C. (181st St.), 454 Fort Washington Ave. (Apt. 33)—Large front rooms, near subways, bus and church; telephone; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 318 W. 84th St. (Apt. 3-E)—Attractive housekeeping doubles, suitable 2-3; Frigidaire; also single-double, cool, elevator.

W. SOMERVILLE, MASS. 16 Chester St.—Adult family; very quiet; gentleman preferred; near Mass. Ave. Somerset 8661-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE seeks position with small established concern; experienced in taxes, personnel and purchasing; prefer company where there is possibility of purchasing part ownership. Box A-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Lino-Intertype operator, English-Spanish, 20 years' experience. J. GALINDO, 146 Elm St., Albany, N. Y.

LESSONS in Italian given reasonably by mature, experienced teacher of Italian conversation and grammar; recommended by Mr. Greener, director of North Bennet St. Industrial School. Address FRANCESCO PARTORINO, 27 Union Park, Boston. CAPitol 0155

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED office assistant, bookkeeping, typing, filing; willing to serve in business office, hotel or school. Write Box J-9, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED, capable hostess, waitress and cashier desires position in hotel, club or restaurant; free to locate anywhere; excellent references. Box A-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GIRL, 19, seeks summer work, Boston or vicinity; German, French and English stenography and correspondence; German conversation for beginners, owns typewriter; driving license. Box A-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED middle-aged woman, companion-housekeeper to one adult; will go anywhere. Box A-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

"ROCKLEDGE"
Wells Beach, Maine. Private family can accommodate a few paying guests either by week or overnight from July until October, directly on ocean, home cooking. Rates from $15 a week to $22.50 a week according to location of room. Write, The Misses Mamlok, Wells Beach, Maine.

THE HILLSIDE
Holderness, N. H.
Overlooking Little Squam Lake. Bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery; all modern improvements; home-cooking. Weekly rates $18-$21; booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

VACATION at Edgewood, Deer Isle, Maine; beautiful location on Penobscot Bay, reached by boat or automobile; airy rooms; modern conveniences, home cooking; beach.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED—Choral society; fall and winter concerts; rehearsals 25c weekly. ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. COL. 5-9736.

ELOISE L. PATTILLO, Graduate Teacher in Speedwriting and Speedtyping, 923 South Lawrence St., Montgomery, Ala. Walnut 2434.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Quick profits. Sensational "Ruby" 21-Folder assortment. Sells $1—you make 50c. Novel, unique. Also Gift Wraps, Etchings, Religious, Humorous, Personal Christmas Cards. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 1-A, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites. 1-3 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 34a Clearway Street.

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA., Flora Villa—Delightfully cool, large rooms, comfortably furnished; near First Church. MRS. FLORENCE RUHNKE, 219 N. E. 20th Street.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M., — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
Conveniently Located Cash and Carry Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs
of the better kind at prices no higher.
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

ROOFING
ESTES LUMBER CO.
We Sell and Apply the Genuine Genasco
STA-RITE SHINGLE

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

MOBILE

GREER'S STORES
All Nationally Advertised Staples
ALL OVER TOWN

Store Your Winter Garments with
White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
Over twenty years of honest dealing
Phone Dexter 1377

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
Washable Wallpaper

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
33 COMMERCE ST PHONE C-5655

LIGHTING FIXTURES
Electrical Wiring
CEDAR 4142 811 ADAMS AVE.

POWELL ELECTRIC CO.
One of the Largest and Finest Displays of Lighting Fixtures in the South.

Quality Shoe Repairing
Montgomery Shoe Factory
Cedar 3903
Cor. Court and Washington Street

PICKWICK Cafe
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

Shop at Sears and Save
"HONOR-BILT" FURNITURE
COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
ALLSTATE TIRES
Use Sears' Easy Payment Plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Lane-Matheny
The Capital Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE O-417

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME Roofing Co.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA PORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
9th Ave. and 13th Street, BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

Coral Gables Grocery Co. INC.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables
Groceries—Meats and Bakery Goods

FORT LAUDERDALE

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
Mimeographing
Notary Public
Orr's Letter Service
229 Bryan Arcade Phone 165-W

BARLITT'S MARKET
Complete Line of Foods
INCLUDING
Bordon Chateau Cheese
815 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 44

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0742
10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

HOME OWNED
SETZER'S STORES
GROCERIES
MEATS
FISH
and POULTRY
"The Best of Everything to Eat"
Ten Stores—One Near You.

The End of the Season for Us! A Grand Opportunity for YOU!
JULY CLEARANCE
Entire Stock of
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Lebow and Bensley
2 and 3 Pc. Spring and Summer
SUITS
LEVY'S Adams at Hogan

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA E. ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

STANDARD FURNITURE CO
320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE FLA PHONE 5-3789

MIAMI

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 2-4743

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

INSURANCE
To Cover Every Need
Let us insure your
Home Automobile
Savings Business
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
W. W. BAKER, President
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
780 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 3-7806

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
9 a. m. to 5 p. m. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
128 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY—CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way
Miami Beach, Fla.
OFFICE and PLANT: 1237 20 St. PH. 53143

Leeta Hats
Designed for You With a Personal Interest
Remodeling
232 5th Street, Miami Beach

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
138 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SARASOTA

419 Main Street Phone 2707
THE ELECTRIC CO.
"Westinghouse"
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Electric Contracting

GENERAL INSURANCE REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc. Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

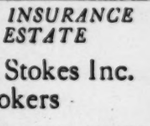
HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

BUY YOUR ICE FROM THE TRUCKS WITH POLAR RED EMBLEM

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201 E. Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr.



White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2379 514 Franklin St.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

When You Think of Real Estate Think of
H. D. Van Vranken
Associated with
KING & FISHER, Inc.
Real Estate — Insurance
Mortgage Loans
Citizens Building Phone 4208
West Palm Beach, Florida

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

PEGGY VAN'S SHOES
ARE PREFERRED BY THE SMART WOMEN OF THE PALM BEACHES
Peggy Van Shoe Store
221 Clematis Street

Custom Shoes Shoe Repairing
SANDALS
Made to Order
VENOR AND SON
322 First St., W. Palm Beach Ph. 4932
Formerly Located Opp. Old Post Office

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037 600 So. Dixie

PUCKETT PRINTING CO.
Printing for Every Purpose
305 Gardenia St., West Palm Beach
Tel. 8675

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
Layouts Art Work
Typography

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12:00 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

Gill's Bread and Banby Bread

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-2125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

PLUMBING AND HEATING
M. O. SECKINGER
We Specialize in Crane Co. Material
Phone 3-3735 412 Whitaker St.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Biltmore
ICE CREAM
And Other "Supreme in Quality" Dairy Products
Biltmore Dairy Farms
TELEPHONE 6266

ONE *of the* CAROLINAS'
Predominating Department Stores
IVEY'S

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
Highest Quality Products Since 1897
TELEPHONE 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

BEAMAN SCREEN & WEATHERSTRIP CO.
212 COMMERCE PLACE
Free Estimates on
METAL SCREENS
WEATHERSTRIPS
VENETIAN BLINDS

PET DAIRY
Grade "A" Pasteurized Milk
Pet Ice Cream
DIAL 6131

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 6 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

P. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(P. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
39 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

POST VACANT

OXFORD—FRENCH NURSERY GOVERNESS middle September, 2 girls, 8 and 11, day school; able take entire charge when necessary; experienced care of children, knitting, do children's washing; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. BRIDGES, 24 Charlbury Road.

POST WANTED

YOUNG Swiss lady seeks post as lady's companion or nursery governess. All particulars obtainable MME. BOVY, 29 Rue César Roux, Lausanne, Switzerland.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

Bonefaas
Batavia - d - Bandoeng
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

"ØBRO"
Parfumerie & Sæbeudsalg
Classensgade 57
Tlf., Obro. 6669

DET DANSKE CINDERSKOMPAGNI
Vesterbrogade 98
C.10.878 fl. Ledn.
CINDERS — KOKS — KUL
(Coal)

Kolonialvarer
Elisabeth Petersen
Vesterbrogade 98c. Telef. Vester 8898
PERSIL ATA IMI
RUGA DANOCRISP (Knaekbrød)
GALLE & JESSEN'S CHOCOLADER

FINLAND

HELSINGFORS

A/B PALSMAGASINET
N. Esplanadsgatan 37
Large and fine stock of all kinds of
furs and fur coats
Well-known the World Over

FINLAND

HELSINGFORS
(Continued)

Helsingin Uusi Pukutehdas
City käytävä
Bay CLOTHING
Good Clothing to Meet Every New Seasonal Demand
GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL Prize in London 1933

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heins en Kellog's Producten
Overtoom 71. Beethovenstraat 29.
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837

Kermer & Pouwels
(Furniture)
MEUBELMAKERS
STOFFEERDERS
BEHANGERS.
P. C. Hooftstraat 48. Zuid.

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(LEATHER GOODS)
Kalverstraat 86-90
Reisartikelen
Lederwaren
Plaids—Voetzakken

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wilde Heisteeg 8. hoek Heerenrrachtt
Tel. 33732

D. STROOMENBERGH Jr.
(Garden Architect)
Tuin — Architect
Aanleg en onderhoud van Tuinen
Adviezen—Begrootingen—Ontwerpen.
Henrick de Keyserplein 14—Z. Tel. 21121

WILLEM SLOOT
— ETSEN —
— SCHILDERSTUKKEN —
— ENCADREMENTEN —
P. C. Hooftstraat 128 Tel. 23953

BOEKHANDEL JOH. GERNER
(Bookseller)
Levering van Schoolboeken voor H. B. S.—Gymnasium—Lyceum, enz.
School - agenda's Cahiers
Overtoom 340 K. du Jardinstraat 78
Tel. 80147 Tel. 21775

OOSTERBEEK
Near Arnhem

OOSTERBEEK-HOOG
Annastraat 1, near ARNHEM
PENSION FRISIA
Open all the year round. Central heating, running water. Garden. Close to trams and woods. Reasonable terms.

THE HAGUE

COURT JEWELLERS
Hof Juweliers
FIRMA SIMONS
Plein 9a. Tel: 11 41 44 The Hague

Prinsestr. 11
Levensmiddelen. Provisions.
Tel.: 11 21 74
(5 lynen)

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554030 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dykveldstr. 71 73 75a

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330722 b. g. g. 394544

BRANDSTOF BESTELLEN?— BREURE OPBELLEN!! FUEL 33.38.10

Brandstoffenhandel
A. H. DE ROO
FAHRENHEITSTRAAT 253
TELEFOON 33.71.17
GIRO 37385
(FUEL)

MRS. L. Bekker FLORIST
GR. HERTOGINNELAAN 113
Hoek Valeriusstraat - Tel. 231126

Red - Tax
11-72-12
den HAAG
Taxis

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Quality Foods—Superior Service
WILHELM OLIN
Karlaplan-Lützengatan
Orders filled by mail to any part of Sweden.
Phone: "WILHELM OLIN"

C. Rolff & Co.
Koppar, Bleck, och Platslageri
COPPER and ELECTRO-PLATE
Fleminggatan 21 Tel. 533127, 502718

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Rindlisbach
Das Haus für Nouveautés, Damen- und Herrenwäsche, Mercerie, Bonneterie
Gerbergasse 5, neben Safranzunft
(Drapery, Underlinen)

Uhren—Spezialhaus
KURT GEISTERT
Gegr. 1891
Elisabethenstrasse 35 Tel. 27.506
(WATCHES)

BERNE

Permanent Waving
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
J. V. RÜEGG-PERRIN
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4 THIRD FLOOR
English spoken

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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(Continued)

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GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

Wollenhof
Johan. Markigasse 20 Telegram BERN
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HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

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First Class Goods
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Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

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AN EXCELLENT FIRM
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Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59. Founded 1868

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
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erstellt in bester Ausführung
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BUBENBERGPL. Berne

Velozentrale
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Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed.

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Bonneterie
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Hosiery se recommande

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IWAG
Aktiengesellschaft
KOHLEN—HOLZ—BENZIN—HEIZOLE
Tel. Burgdorf 591
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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Place des Bergues

Photo & Kino Supplies
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9 Rue du Conseil Général
Developing and Enlarging
PERTUISET, 3 Rue du Marché

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SES CHOCOLATS
SES PAINS D'ÉPICES
vous donneront satisfaction
(Biscuits)

AU MENUET
30 GRAND QUAI
Babies' Dresses—
Tapestries — Handkerchiefs—
Table-cloths

LUCERNE

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

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Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 8 Tel. 21.343

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO

SALUMERIA CENTINARA
Piazza Funicolare Tel. 23.533
Salame Ticino, ff. Aufschnitt, Schweinefleisch
Butter—Käse—Konserven
(Dairy Products—Porkbutcher)

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Tout pour le bain
Bathing Suits and Caps, Pyjamas
The Latest Novelties—
Reasonable Prices

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All Sports Equipment
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Limmatquai 100
neben Schuhhaus "Spatz"
Fil. b. Bahnhof Enge & Oerlikon b. Sternen
(Fancy Articles)

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HEIZOEL
FERD. LENDI A. G.
Zürich. Seefeldstr. 5 Tel. 20.983
(FUEL)

CUTLERY BLEULER
Bahnhofstrasse 48, Ecke Augustinergasse

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Individual Service
Moderate Prices
A. JOOS-STRICKLER
Storchengasse 14. 1 Et. Tel. 35.976

L. Kulli
Seefeldstrasse 15. Tel. 46 415
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
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Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(Florist)

COIFFEUR pour DAMES
Schönheitspflege—Dauerwellen
J. KLENKE
Bahnhofstrasse 33 Tel. 36.139
(HAIRDRESSER)

TAXI—BETRIEB
Tag und Nacht—Autotouren
L. JUNG, Honggerstrasse 71
Tel. 63.466 (Taxis)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

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THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Cleghorns prides itself in gathering together only the smartest and best in men's, women's and children's wear, thus enabling you to shop with the utmost confidence.
Adderley Street, Cape Town
Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Market Square, Port Elizabeth
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
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ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

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Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell's, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

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The Model
Quality + Service
Laundrers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty), Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
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Union of South Africa

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The Estcourt Butchery
Family Butchers
QUALITY and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverley Hams and Bacons. Twin Streams Butter
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Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 WEST STREET

When Buying Flowers Try
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists—Nurserymen—Seedsmen
Specialists in Bouquets and Floral Decorations
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 WEST ST. Phone 25321 Residence 46671

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DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

BABY LINEN SPECIALISTS
Our Motto:
"ONLY THE BEST FOR BABY"
Orders Taken for Any HANDMADE GARMENTS
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Miss Doreen Scott
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Noted for
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Home Made PICKLES a Speciality
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The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right Up-to-Date in all Men's Apparel. Moderately Priced.
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At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
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Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Travel Requirements and All Household Requisites.
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Furniture Manufacturers and Shop Fitters
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OLDFIELDS for FURNITURE Carpets Curtain Fabrics
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JOHANNESBURG

JUNE'S AND O. K. LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOONS
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

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"The Better Service Station"
for COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS MOBILOIL
Mobilgas Gargoyle Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

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25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

'Fairhaven' Residential Hotel
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7 min. from centre of City. On Bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis, and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church.
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LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS and BEAUTY PARLOURS
Latest Method of Permanent Waving
All branches of Hairdressing and Beauty Culture.
Phone 23-7161 for appointment.
80 Smal St. (near Post Office)

GREAVES
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GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST
For Dependable Tailoring
shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Risik Street JOHANNESBURG

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

MYRAY'S
Ladies' Hairdresser
Specialists in Permanent Waving
5 Downing Mansions, 1st Floor, Eloff St.
Phone 22-3829 Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. - - - - - - - LTD.
'Sales on Service'
OLDSMOBILE VAUXHALL
179/181 WEST ST. & 164 SMITH ST. DURBAN
225 COMMERCIAL RD., MARITZBURG

P.S. Day and Night Service available. Phone 23785 Durban and 4189 Maritzburg.

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L. GODWIN
285 Church Street Phone 4110

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for
Cakes, Chocolates, Confectionery and Catering
Reception Room for Hire.
204 CHURCH STREET PHONE 2639

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LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.
We are stockists for Max Factor's Beauty Preparations
Phone 3213 183 St. Andries St.
Bourke Trust Buildings
Pretoria

Phone 3188 P. O. Box 60
Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department Becketts)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/o Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoe Arcade, Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

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The Model Printing Co.
P. O. Box 209, Roodepoort
Phone 108
GENERAL PRINTERS *and* STATIONERS

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D. A. McLeod & Co.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware.
43 THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
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YOU GET A GOOD DEAL AT HENWOODS
China and Glass Ware—Builders' Hardware—Tools—Coal, Gas and Electric Stoves
Stewart-Warner Refrigerators—Washing Machines.

Australia

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High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street, East, South Brisbane
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Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages.
Ph. J2847 Mrs. CARLETON, Proprietress

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QUEEN & ADELAIDE STS. BRISBANE AUSTRALIA
Brisbane's Modern Progressive Department Store
Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY

PRYCE and READ
Specialising in Individual Styles
New Stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS. Evening Wear continually arriving from our Southern Buyers.
We cordially invite you to call
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Brisbane, Australia

OVERELLS PTY. LTD
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
The Valley-Brisbane
"OVERELLS' QUALITY" SAVES YOU MONEY

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU 1248

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587
9 A. M.-6 P. M. daily—Sat. 9 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
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Telephone C. 5218.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE

BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Shop at . . . Dine at . . .
GEORGE COURTS
"The BIG Store"
KARANGAHAPE Rd AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

R. M. SPEIRS & CO.
(M. DUNCAN JONES)
(Fellow Real Estate Institute of N. Z. Inc)
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
168 Manchester Street
Business attended to for absentee owners
Rents Collected.
Agents Alliance Assurance Co.

WELLINGTON

James Smiths for Philips Radioplayers
Illustrated is the "Theaterette" model, Price 43 Guineas or 25/- Deposit and easy payments.
Inspection Invited—Third Floor
JAMES SMITHS, WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

George AND George
DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
Save our discount stamps
MAWSON'S
38 Willis Street
Hosiery, Lingerie and Foundation Garment Specialists
PHONE 43-516

MACDUFFS
The Smiles Store . . . Cuba Street
The noted low-priced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

A. E. Preston Ltd.
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The Best Is Cheapest
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MOLESWORTH ST. TARANAKI ST.

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The Modern Men's Wear Store
133 Lambton Quay Opp. Midland

STEWART DAWSON'S
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

"THE DAINTIES"
MRS. B. E. TUCKER
HOME MADE CAKES
Caterers for
Weddings, Parties, Socials, etc.
96 WILLIS STREET

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington make this famous store your headquarters.
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherston St. 27 Courtenay Pl.

OPEN WAREHOUSE COY.
Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Crystal and Cutlery
at Wholesale Price to All
22 Blair Street Ernest Brown, Mgr.

Boudoir
Specialists in Imported Model Frocks
Blouses, Lingerie and Hosiery
66 Manners St., near Princess Theatre
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

Martin Beauty Salon
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
WE SPECIALISE IN
PERMANENT WAVING
MARCELLING, HAIRCUTTING
11 Riddiford St., Broadway Rongotai, Oxford St. Levin

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favour through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
Courtenay Place (opposite St. James)
Lambton Quay (opposite Midland)

GOOD PRINTING ALL THE TIME
McKenzie, Thornton Cooper, Limited
120 CUBA STREET

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner, Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 50-136 Tel. 50-136
Floral Artiste, 131 Cuba St Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 53-893
PURVEYORS of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Tonks, Prop.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

A Film of Civil War in Spain

Blockade (UA-Wanger)—A love-spy story set against a background of the Civil War in Spain. Henry Fonda as a young Spanish farmer drawn into the counter-espionage system of his government. He is instrumental in capturing a woman enemy spy (Madeleine Carroll), who after seeing the havoc wrought by the war among women and children leads him to spy headquarters. Leo Carrillo, John Halliday.—Adults and mature young people.

Cowboy From Brooklyn (Warner)—Musical farce in which Dick Powell as a Brooklyn entertainer stranded in Wyoming gets a job on a dude ranch, where he is presented as a cowboy. Knowing nothing of animals, he has a tough time until he finally makes good with a rodeo in New York. Pat O'Brien, Priscilla Lane, Dick Foran.—Adults and young people.

Men Are Such Fools (Warner)—They certainly are, if Jimmy (Wayne Morris) is a fair sample. His wife (Priscilla Lane) tries to mix marriage to him with a career and has difficulties. Story is headed in several directions at once, and you really can't get much interested in it because you know it isn't so. Plenty of drinking scenes. Humphrey Bogart, Penny Singleton, Hugh Herbert.—Adults and mature young people.

My Bill (Warner)—Tom Barry's play "Courage," reworked into a vehicle for Kay Francis as a mother with no money sense. She gets herself and her fatherless children into all sorts of difficulties, from which they are extricated by Dickie Moore as the youngest, Bonita Granville, Anita Louise, Bobby Jordan, John Litel, Elisabeth Risdon.—Family.

When Were You Born? (Warner)—Mystery story in which astrology is used to uncover murders. Otherwise the plot follows much the usual course in such matters. There is a lot of not very interesting conversation. Margaret Lindsay, Anna May Wong, Lola Lane, Anthony Averill, James Stephenson, Maurice Cass.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Lord Jeff," "Moonlight Sonata," "The Gaiety Girls," "Mad About Music," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Of Human Hearts," "Green Fields," "The River," "A Damsel in Distress," "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi."

Adults and Young People: "Having Wonderful Time," "Shopworn Angel," "White Banners," "Three Comrades" (mature), "Holiday," "The Charm of La Bohème," "Test Pilot" (mature), "Un Carnet de Bal" (mature), "Doctor Rhythm," "Four Men and a Prayer," "The Adventures of Marco Polo" (mature).

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

More Than Duty

Oshkosh, Wis.

During the World War, many doctors left their home practices and enlisted for medical service in France. In a Wisconsin town, the doctors who remained behind received work which otherwise would not have been theirs; so they agreed to give a percentage of their earnings to their colleagues when they returned.

One man, the father of two children, offered his contribution to his army friend, one who had no children. The second doctor remonstrated about accepting the gift; but the giver insisted, saying that he certainly was in a position to do his rightful part and was glad to do it. So the army doctor accepted the money. But he put it out at interest; and when the time arrived for his friend's eldest daughter to go to college, he returned the gift money with accumulated interest.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Saturday brings the harder type of cryptogram—and no hints!

XYZQ ABYCC DEFGZHIJ DIJ DKJAZELDZ GIEINEIGQ CIDB-YJN "O" PLZ AKCRYJN ALDQ DEFGZA LALICCF DICCA HKE ISSYZYKJIC XKEB.

Word Square

This comes from The Enigma, publication of the National Puzzlers' League. It contains one very unusual word, but the others should help you in finding it. Definitions call for words to be filled in which read the same across and down:

* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *

1, an amphibious rodent. 2, a locomotive. 3, Either of 2 Malaysian trees, the roots of which yield a red dye. 4, Countenance. 5, A type of puzzle. 6, To say again.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try change PAY to OWE in 6 moves.

How Much?

The cost of paving a road was $24,000. The county paid twice as much as the State, and the township 3 times as much as the State. How much did each pay?

"MATE" Them

Here are 10 "Mate" words waiting to be properly "mated." Can you do it?

1	helpmate	inactive	
2	legitimate	destroy	
3	estimate	partner	1
4	intimate	make parallel	
5	hamate	lawful	
6	approximate	frustrate	
7	decimate	familiar	
8	checkmate	to rate	
9	collimate	to approach	
10	inanimate	hooked	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Odds and Ends

America's Mountain Observatories

The three earliest mountain observatories of the United States were on Pikes Peak (Colo.), Mt. Washington (N. H.), and Mt. Weather (Va.)

Terminals Similarly Located

In the early days of railroading, the depot was often located on the city's outskirts, just as today the airport is distant from the heart of the trade centers.

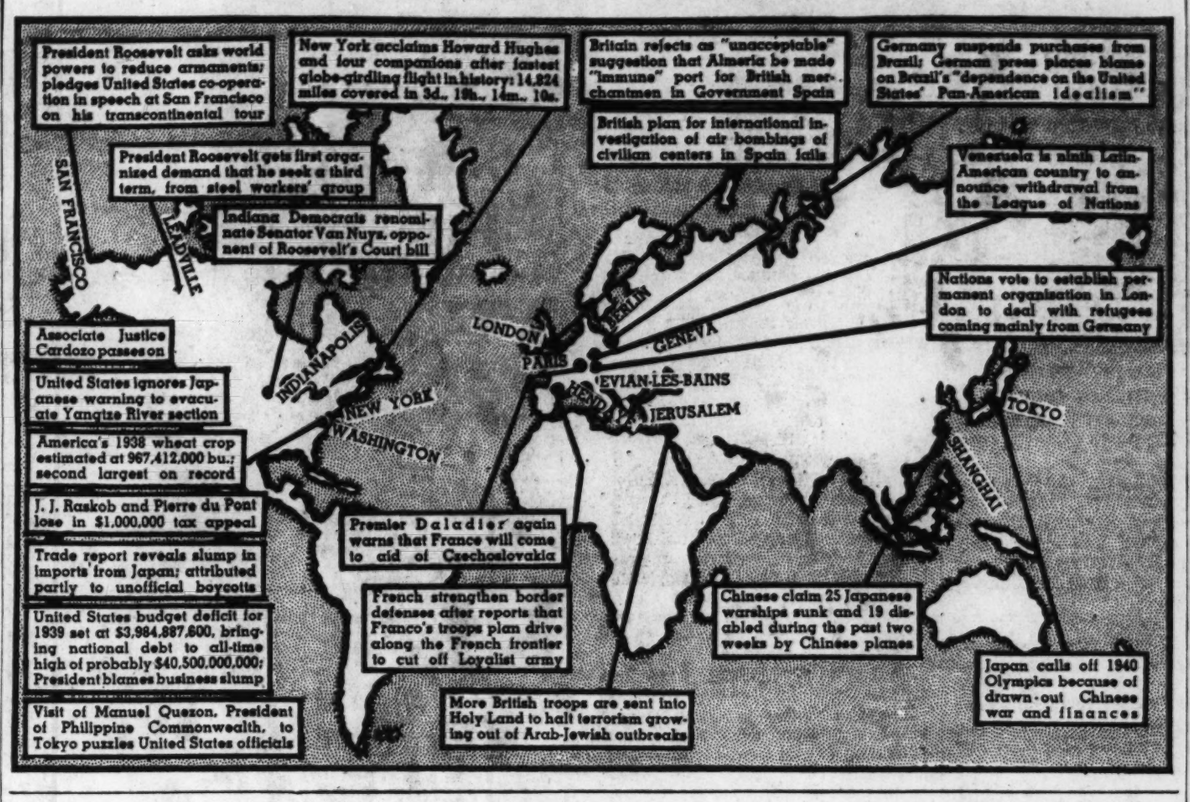
Just As of Old

In horse-drawn coaches, driven by coachmen dressed as in pioneer days, visitors to the Edison Institute, Museum, and Greenwich Village, at Dearborn, Mich., may ride from one chosen point of interest to another.

Scattered Minimum Temperatures

So far as known, the lowest temperature ever recorded at Buenos Aires is 23°, and at Brisbane, Australia, 32°. At London 9° above is the lowest minimum, whereas in a similar latitude at Seattle the low is 3°.

World News of the Week at a Glance


President Roosevelt asks world powers to reduce armaments; pledges United States co-operation in speech at San Francisco on his transcontinental tour
New York acclaims Howard Hughes and four companions after fastest globe-girdling flight in history: 14,824 miles covered in 3d., 19h., 14m., 10s.
Britain rejects as "unacceptable" suggestion that Almeria be made "immune" port for British merchantmen in Government Spain
Germany suspends purchases from Brazil; German press places blame on Brazil's "dependence on the United States' Pan-American ideal[ism]"
President Roosevelt gets first organized demand that he seek a third term, from steel workers' group
British plan for international investigation of air bombings of civilian centers in Spain fails
Venezuela is ninth Latin-American country to announce withdrawal from the League of Nations
Indiana Democrats renominate Senator Van Nuys, opponent of Roosevelt's Court bill
Nations vote to establish permanent organization in London to deal with refugees coming mainly from Germany
SAN FRANCISCO
LEADVILLE
INDIANAPOLIS
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
GENEVA
EVIAN-LES-BAINS
JERUSALEM
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
Associate Justice Cardozo passes on
United States ignores Japanese warning to evacuate Yangtze River section
America's 1938 wheat crop estimated at 967,412,000 bu.; second largest on record
J. J. Raskob and Pierre du Pont lose in $1,000,000 tax appeal
Trade report reveals slump in imports from Japan; attributed partly to unofficial boycotts
United States budget deficit for 1939 set at $3,984,887,600, bringing national debt to all-time high of probably $40,500,000,000; President blames business slump
Visit of Manuel Quezon, President of Philippine Commonwealth, to Tokyo puzzles United States officials
Premier Daladier again warns that France will come to aid of Czechoslovakia
French strengthen border defenses after reports that Franco's troops plan drive along the French frontier to cut off Loyalist army
More British troops are sent into Holy Land to halt terrorism growing out of Arab-Jewish outbreaks
Chinese claim 25 Japanese warships sunk and 19 disabled during the past two weeks by Chinese planes
Japan calls off 1940 Olympics because of drawn-out Chinese war and finances

Daily Anecdote

Anticipating

The foolish habit of worrying over anticipated troubles, it would seem, belongs not alone to the small, but to the great.

When Carlyle moved into London he found himself troubled by one of his neighbor's gamecocks that persisted in crowing in the most inconvenient hours of the night.

Finally he complained to his neighbor.

"But he crows very seldom," the man protested, "not more than two or three times a night."

"I know," replied Carlyle, "and what a time I have waiting for him!"

Brevities

Washington Post: "If you want to be popular, be mysterious," is a woman columnist's advice to girls. Or, in other words, be yourselves, girls—just be yourselves.

Atlanta Two Bells: He planned to go on a vacation and forget everything. The first time he opened his grip he found how nearly he had succeeded.

In Lighter Vein

She Can Dream Later

He: "I know you didn't dream I was going to propose."

She: "Well, what time have I had to dream?"

Retort Courteous

"You don't like my pastry? Why, I was making pastry before you were born."

"Maybe, but why serve it now?"

Written by a Yale Man

The Harvard club received rather a nice little note the other day from a gentleman in Brooklyn. "Dear Sirs," it said, "I am interested in your club. Kindly send me some information about its functions."

The secretary is still trying to draft a suitable reply.—New Yorker.

Faster Town

The teacher called upon Marjorie, aged six.

"I have a question for you," said the teacher. "When it's 3 o'clock in Peoria, it's four o'clock in New York. Do you know why?"

"Of course I do," asserted Marjorie wisely. "New York's a faster town!"—Wall Street Journal.

Common Complaint

"Did you see that there are some people in the poorer districts who can count up only to four?"

"Oh, that's nothing. I know lots of golfers just as bad."

Down on the Farm

College Man (who had come to work in the harvest): "I have only one request to make."

Farmer Frown: "What is that?"

College Man: "Please let me stay in bed long enough for the lamp chimney to cool off!"

Quotation for Today

IT IS no use running; to set out betimes is the main point.—FONTAINE.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Cleopas

In the familiar account of Christ Jesus' "walk to Emmaus" as recorded in the twenty-fourth chapter of Luke, we are informed that one of the two disciples whom the Master encountered as he journeyed toward that village was named "Cleopas" (verse 18). We are told, moreover, that it was he who expressed the thought that Jesus—whom as yet he did not recognize—must surely be a stranger in that vicinity since he appeared to have such slight knowledge of the recent momentous happenings in Jerusalem.

To Cleopas and his friend the Master explained at length the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy in his own experience, while together they continued on their journey. On reaching Emmaus Jesus agreed to abide with them there awhile.

On recently visiting the town of El Qubeiba, now generally taken to be Emmaus, the present writer was shown what purports to be part of the wall of Cleopas' house. Some hold that Cleopas is the same as the Cleophas mentioned in John 19:25, but this is uncertain.

Sunbonnet Sue

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Achaia — Preferably *A-kay'-ya* (first and third a's as in sofa, second long).

Ames—*Ay'-moz* (a long, o short).

Consecration — *Kon-se-kray'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable). Note that "consecrating" is sounded *kon'-se-krate-ing* (secondary stress on third syllable).

The Latin verb *consecrare*, "to render sacred," was a combination of *cum*, "with, wholly," and *sacrare*, "make holy" (*sacer*, "sacred"). Whatever is consecrated is withdrawn from secular functions and is devoted wholly to holy purposes. "Consecration," of course, is the act or state of consecrating.

Dividing (II Tim. 2:15)—Translates the Greek *orthotomeo*, "make a right cut," but figuratively "to analyze or expound correctly."

Dormant—*Dor'-mant* (o as in orb, a short).

This word is derived from the Latin *dormire*, "to sleep," and suggests a state of existence which is characterized by inactivity. Without an awakening, dormant powers may not be utilized.

Emancipate — *E-man'-sih-pate* (e as in debate, first a and the i short, second a long).

Roman law had a provision, in emergency cases, for freeing a child from parental control, by which the child assumed the full rights of a freeman. The verb used in such instances was *emancipare*, "to set free," compounded of *e*, "out," and *mancipare*, "to transfer ownership in" — from *manceps*, "purchaser," literally "one who lays his hand on the thing bought" (*manus*, "hand," and *capere*, "to take").

Today we use our word in the sense of "to set free from the power of another; to liberate from any restraint imposed by law or custom; to free from any controlling influence, especially from anything that exerts undue or evil influence."

Epoch—Preferably short *e*, *ep'-ok* (o clipped-short).

Exhort—*Eg-zort'* (e short, o as in orb).

This word is a combination of the Latin *ex*, "greatly," and *hortari*, "to urge," and we use it to mean "to animate or incite by words or advice; to urge strongly—as by argument."

The word has a constructive sense and is rarely used except when the purpose is some good or praiseworthy achievement. For instance, one does not exhort another to do wrong.

Fast of the fourth, fifth, seventh, and tenth months (Zech. 8:18)—These were four extraordinary fasts instituted and observed during the captivity of the Jews in Babylon. The fast on the ninth day of the fourth month was in memory of the capture of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans; that held in the fifth month recalled the burning of Jerusalem and its temple; that of the seventh month memorialized the death of Gedaliah (Jer. 41:1, 2); and that of the tenth month was instituted in commemoration of the beginning of Nebuchadnezzar's siege of Jerusalem.

Fervent—*Fur'-vent*.

Back of this word lies the Latin *fervere*, "to boil," which imparts to "fervent" a sense of ardency of feeling which figuratively makes one burn with earnestness or zeal. Moreover, fervency implies an intensity which warms both the subject and the object.

Harbinger—*Hahr'-bin-jer* (a as in arm, i short, e as in maker).

The interesting Old French word *herbergeor* was applied to one who provided "harborage" or lodgings. Later, and especially after it was adopted into Early English, it came to designate the person who was sent ahead of a royal party to make arrangements for lodgings, etc.

Now the idea of a royal messenger has given way to the more democratic concept of "forerunner, herald, precursor"; and "harbinger" is used in connection with things (events, seasons, etc.) as well as persons. The common little "pepper and salt" plant, which appears in March or April, is called "harbinger of spring" in many parts of America.

Hardly (Luke 9:39) — The Greek word might well be rendered "with difficulty."

Hygiene—Preferably two syllables, *hi'-jeen*.

Intuition — *In-tu-ish'-un* (secondary stress on first syllable).

This word, a combination of the Latin *in*, "in," and *tueri*, "to look," suggests an immediate penetrating gaze; a looking in upon; a capacity for knowing by instant perception. Intuition is not a quality acquired by book learning; it is innate. And whether it is developed by understanding or by experience, may not be easily determined; but certainly no elaborate process of reasoning is necessary when intuition is keen.

Mutable, immutable—*Mu'-ta-bl* (u long, a as in sofa), *ih-mu'-ta-bl*.

Whatever is mutable (Latin *mutabilis*, "subject to change") is inconstant, unsettled, variable in form or nature. It is evident that the word is applicable only to things material.

The addition of the negative prefix *im* gives us "immutable," which suggests not only "changeless, not subject to change," but also "incapable of change." Obviously, things immutable are real and eternal.

Omnipotence, impotence—In order to keep the "potent" (Latin *potens*) factor intact, it is recommended that these words be pronounced *om-nih'-po-tense* and *im'-po-tense*.

Prayer and fasting (Mark 9:29)—A Sunday School child explained this as "affirming the truth and denying the evil."

Predicate (verb)—*Pred'-ih-kate*.

The Latin *praedicare* meant "to make known publicly," compounded of *prae*, "before" (that is, "before men," or "publicly"), and *dicare*, "to proclaim." We use "predicate," as a verb, to mean "to affirm one thing concerning another"; as, "to predicate perfection of man."

Sinai — Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni*.

Stereotype—Preferably *stehr'-e-o-tipe* (secondary stress on last syllable).

This word, which is so familiar in the newspaper business, was coined from the Greek roots *stereos*, "solid, firm," and *typos*, "impression, mold." A stereotype is a plate or cast made by taking an impression from plaster or wood pulp (which has received the impression from the type), and reproducing it in metal—perhaps a cylindrical plate for a press. From this stereotyped plate thousands of copies may be printed.

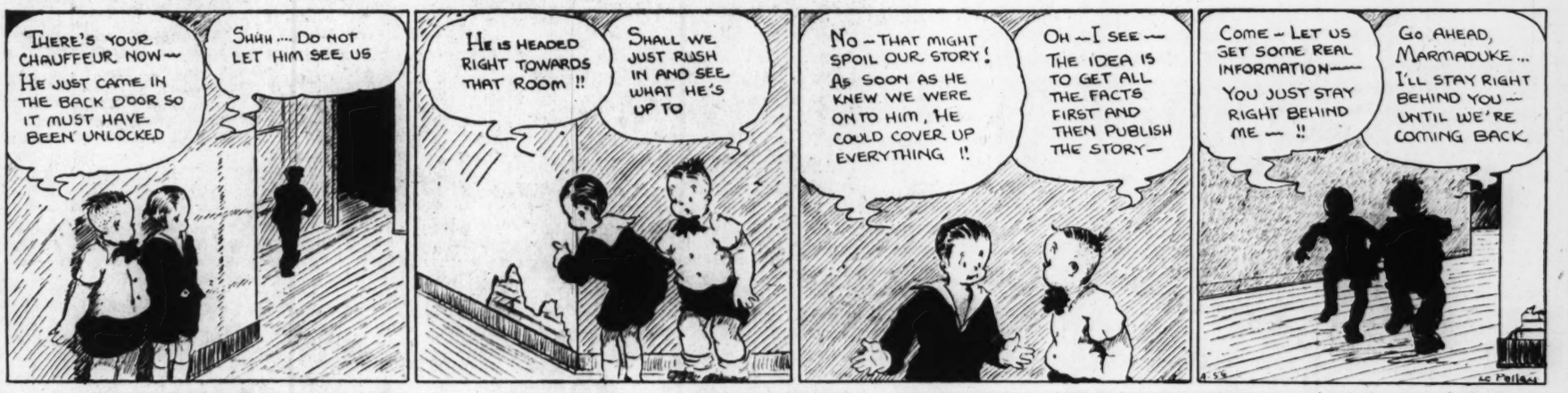
We sometimes speak of phrases, ideas, manners, or actions as stereotyped, when they are molded according to some fixed plan or are presented over and over again in an unvarying style. Stereotyped ideas stay in ruts.

Vicegerent (not to be confused with "vice-regent") — *Vise-jeer'-ent*.

This word is derived from the Latin *vice*, "instead of," and *gerens*, "carrying, acting"; and we use it to designate one who is deputed or delegated to exercise the power of another.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Enter: The Chauffeur*

By LE PELLEY


THERE'S YOUR CHAUFFEUR NOW— HE JUST CAME IN THE BACK DOOR SO IT MUST HAVE BEEN UNLOCKED
SHHH.... DO NOT LET HIM SEE US
HE IS HEADED RIGHT TOWARDS THAT ROOM !!
SHALL WE JUST RUSH IN AND SEE WHAT HE'S UP TO
NO—THAT MIGHT SPOIL OUR STORY! AS SOON AS HE KNEW WE WERE ON TO HIM, HE COULD COVER UP EVERYTHING !!
OH—I SEE— THE IDEA IS TO GET ALL THE FACTS FIRST AND THEN PUBLISH THE STORY—
COME—LET US SET SOME REAL INFORMATION— YOU JUST STAY RIGHT BEHIND ME— !!
GO AHEAD, MARMADUKE... I'LL STAY RIGHT BEHIND YOU— UNTIL WE'RE COMING BACK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Getting Acquainted*

By CARMACK

"Aha! There's one of the new neighbors!" I said to myself today-"She doesn't look very unfriendly, either"-
"But there's only one way to make sure", I thought,-and I began to edge up closer and closer-
SNIFF
Suddenly she said-"Hello, there, doggie," and I was so surprised I jumped about a foot—
Boy! Did I feel silly! But I finally managed to wiggle my tail and introduce myself—
After which she gave me several friendly pats and treated me like an old friend—
Wow! Wonder what ol' Peter will say about that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Water Off a Duck's Back*

By THE HAGERS

AS I WAS SPRINKLING PLANTS TODAY, A HUMMING BIRD FLEW THROUGH THE SPRAY.
"NOW, DON'T BLAME ME IF YOU SHOULD GET YOUR CLOTHES," I CAUTIONED HIM, "ALL WET.
I'M GIVING YOU THE BENEFIT OF COOLING SPRAY AND SPARKLING WIT."
THEN SOMETHING HAPPENED TO MY HOSE. "LOOK OUT!" HE CALLED, "YOU'LL WET YOUR CLOTHES!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: With skill cryptfan can construct paragraph lacking "e" but solving such crypts usually calls for additional work.

Word Square: Beaver, engine, baguio, visage, enigma, repeat.

Letter Changing: Pay, pat, pot, oot, ort, ore, owe.

How Much?: State, $4,600; County, $8,000; Township, $12,000.

"MATE" Them: Helpmate—partner; legitimate—lawful; estimate—to rate; intimate—familiar; hamate—hooked; approximate—to approach; decimate—destroy; checkmate—frustrate; collimate—make parallel; inanimate—inactive.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Premium on Public Power

MUNICIPALITIES must make "reasonable efforts in good faith" to buy out at a "fair and reasonable" price the existing public utility plants in the twenty-one cities to which Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, has allocated grants of $6,829,995. These are the terms of the announcement, based on the congressional act providing the PWA funds.

These grants are outright gifts of 45 per cent of the cost of the electric generating plants and distributing systems the municipalities propose to build if they cannot buy out the privately owned systems with which they would compete. The gifts are made on the theory that the construction work provides employment and eases the relief problem to a corresponding degree. Yet these grants and the manner in which they are made complicate the public utilities problem to such an extent that they tend to stifle as much employment as they create.

In the first place, the fact that the Federal Government gives—out of national taxpayers' money—45 per cent of the cost enables the publicly owned power system to start with a great advantage in the overhead costs it is obliged to calculate as compared to the privately owned plant that must pay a return on all its investment. The yardstick is shortened at the outset to 19¾ inches so far as capital costs are concerned. And the privately owned utility is put under pressure to accept a low price for its property when this kind of competition is in prospect.

Then the municipality is almost invited by the terms of the program to make, if it can, an offer so low that the utility in question will refuse it and yet high enough that the PWA Administrator, who is the only judge, will consider it fair. For while the 45 per cent grant will be made if the city goes ahead to construct a new plant, it will not be contributed to help make up a price paid by the city for the existing plant. The city must do that entirely on its own.

The object, of course, is to encourage new construction and employment. But there is employment to be made also in the extension of needed service by the privately owned electrical utility industry. A great deal of construction and employment by utility companies would be encouraged if they could only be sure they will not be forced to sell out at a loss.

To this end Mr. Ickes can aid materially by insisting scrupulously on the requirement that municipalities shall in good faith offer "fair and reasonable" prices for existing plants before building electrical utilities.

Welcome Words

HARRY HOPKINS, Works Progress Administrator, is quoted as saying that the relief situation "looks a lot better" and that there is "every indication there is going to be an increase in employment." Mr. Hopkins is not given to painting the picture any rosier than it is. His estimates of needs have more often been on the high side. Statistics on public assistance published by the Social Security Board show relief demands have surely been high enough. The total bill of $243,000,000 for all kinds of relief in April, this year, was the highest it has been at any time since 1929, passing even the previous peak of March, 1936. Presumably May and June totals have been still higher. Americans will fervently hope that Mr. Hopkins' forecast is right.

Bouquet for the Big, Bad Wolf

IT DOES not often happen, when the wolf withdraws from active business, that the lambs unite to offer him a testimonial. Yet the West End Theater Managers and the Theatrical Managers' Association in London have recently made a presentation to Lord Cromer on his retirement from the office of Lord Chamberlain, which carries with it the duties of chief dramatic censor.

Not so very many years ago such an action would have seemed impossible. At the beginning of the century, Mr. Bernard Shaw, disgusted by the banning of two of his plays, led a campaign whose object was the abolition of the censorship; and he won many distinguished supporters. Moreover, only a few days ago Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, the well-known critic, suggested that the apparent superior vitality of the New York stage over the theater in London during the present year is perhaps due to there being no system of censorship in America.

But in this, of course, Mr. MacCarthy is not accurate. There is a censorship system in America; but it is exercised by the police after, not by a government official before, a play is produced. This is the fact that reconciles London theater managers to the Lord Chamberlain. If a play is going to be banned, they would rather know at once, instead of waiting until an expensive cast has been engaged, and a costly production put on. It really comes down to a question of pounds, shillings, and pence. English theatrical managers literally—yes, literally—cannot afford to dispense with the censor.

Every Third Acre

FOR cotton it was every third row that was proposed to be plowed up when the AAA took hold of a bad crop surplus situation. Now the Secretary of Agriculture has a large surplus of wheat in prospect, though it was only a year ago the crop was short, and under terms of the 1938 farm act, Mr. Wallace sets the acreage to be planted at 55,000,000 for 1939, or one third less than the unusually large plantings of this year. That is, only this much acreage can participate in soil conservation and crop loan benefits; if more is planted, compulsory marketing quotas may take the place of these controls.

The order is bound to revive all the old arguments about restriction of production and the economics of scarcity. Fundamentally, all are agreed that plenty does not lie that way. But before all-round plenty can be achieved, a number of problems have to be solved.

Some of them are: How to persuade foreign nations to take the volume of wheat exports they formerly bought. How to keep the farmer's price on a big crop up where he can afford to buy the products of urban industry, or conversely how to obtain for him city products at a cost low enough to allow him to sell grain for bread more cheaply to hungry city consumers. Or how to use idle acres for new crops that would extend production in other and apparently more desired commodities. Whoever by clear seeing and right thinking helps solve these problems is helping bring the economics of plenty.

Forgotten Songs

ARE the "old familiar" songs losing their familiarity to the present generation? From New York comes nostalgic news of forgotten songs. The other day an old-fashioned "sing" was held in Washington Square, Greenwich Village. The Villager, a local newspaper, sponsored the occasion to bring back a community spirit akin "to the little villages most of us left behind." Five hundred people sat in the hot sun to sing.

The program started off with old favorites like "The Long, Long Trail," "Love's Old Sweet Song," "Old Black Joe," "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Little Annie Rooney." To the conductor's surprise, some of the younger people, and even a few not so young, didn't know the old tunes and called for newer ones. So the program switched to a few light opera selections and even an aria. Perhaps musical taste has improved with the years. Yet we'd be sorry to see "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River" and "My Old Kentucky Home" go into the discard. The New York audience did recall "Auld Lang Syne," so perhaps that is safe yet awhile.

Big, Bigger, Biggest

CONSULTATIONS between the United States, Britain, and France have led to the agreement to increase the maximum limit of displacement to 45,000 tons (though guns are still to be limited to sixteen inches). The United States alone proposes to build up to this limit. France is to be content to remain at the 35,000 tons limit so long as other Continental European powers do the same. The British Government does not intend for the present to build any capital ship exceeding 40,000 tons, which, it may be presumed, is the maximum at present contemplated in Japan.

Thus for the first time in naval history Britain is willing to accept an inferiority as compared with the United States, confirming in the most conclusive way the letters between Mr. Anthony Eden and Mr. Norman Davis in 1936, that there is no sort of rivalry between the British Commonwealth and the United States of America. Britain fully accepts the fact that a stronger American navy is no menace whatever to it. It should be added that the willingness of France to accept a lower qualitative standard than Britain shows also that the idea of war is completely ruled out as between France and Britain.

So these three countries, America, Britain, and France, may be said to enjoy relations in respect to one another which abolish mutual rivalry on the high seas. There may be some regret in Great Britain that the United States Government could not see its way to adopt the 40,000 tons limit, since the higher limit may lead Japan to increase its limit; and so the upward movement would become general.

Regrettable as is this increased expenditure—and upon a kind of armament whose utility in war is open to considerable doubt—its action has at least done nothing to destroy the Treaty spirit between the three signatories of the London Treaty and has given them the opportunity of showing their confidence in one another. Within this important sphere of the civilized world the Kellogg Pact is unimpaired. Does not this understanding come near to being the immovable point, granted which, the philosopher said, he could move worlds?

THE CLOCK on the county courthouse at Olney, Ill., recently struck 526. Yes, time marches on.

The Housing Problem

Book News of the Day

WOULD that there were some inner necessity to force the present to take up the time lag in housing. Such a necessity is inherent in the growing use of automobiles. Roads must be widened and safeguarded if the motorcars are to be kept moving—and they exist because of their mobility. But a house may in all ways that count remain in the horse-and-buggy age. People still can find shelter there and put up with inconvenient ways of using the house as a machine, merely because it still works after a fashion.

Housing reforms manifested in slum clearances exemplify a growing civic consciousness, an official unwillingness to put up with conditions that are uneconomic in their underproduction of value from land and their overproduction of crime and other civic liabilities. Obsolescence is an almost universal aspect of housing that affects many aspects of community well-being. People do not habitually spend each year a specific percentage of the cost of a house, as they must do if their property is to be kept in first-class condition, because such spending is not immediately manifest as a necessity.

Langdon W. Post brings to THE CHALLENGE OF HOUSING (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $4) his experience as Tenement House Commissioner for the City of New York and chairman of the New York City Housing Authority. He shows how his best efforts were in part defeated by custom and tradition and undesirable conditions allowed to spread because of the difficulty of releasing the present from the land ownership conceptions of the past.

This in spite of the achievement of several great slum clearance projects with results in the form of modern housing in recreational and garden settings. Holders of tenement properties place high valuations upon them because of a high original cost, naturally enough, and cannot meet their fixed charges if they expend large sums on improvements. Only one course remains—public money must be spent to abolish tenements that are economically unsound and that menace the general welfare.

Long range planning, usually neglected because each period has had enough on its hands to meet its contemporary problems, is the real need. Both Mr. Post's book and HOUSING COMES OF AGE, by Michael W. Straus and Talbot Wegg (New York: Oxford. $2.75) emphasize this. This latter book is an analysis of the national slum clearance and low-rent housing program in the United States. The authors indicate the difficulties that have grown out of political manipulations, but show how the course has been charted toward the techniques which in the future must surmount local as well as national obstacles to adequate city low-cost housing.

E. C.

Who Gets the Credit?

We Go Bicycling

WHEN we were boys we used to rise sometimes at five and bicycle to the beaches. We took lunch; there might be half a dozen of us, and it was a glorious adventure. Today the same roads are city boulevards filled from curb to curb with the rush of New York's teeming traffic headed for Coney Island and Brighton. Bicycling is impossible.

There is no difference between England and America more marked than this. England's 12,000,000 cyclists, we read in Monitor articles, are up in arms over recommendations of the "Transport Advisory Council" making use of cycle tracks beside arterial roads compulsory. British cyclists are indignant over the proposal. But in the United States there are not even cycle tracks! Most big city parks have horseback riding paths, but none for cyclists. And since the automobile is omnipresent on American roads, the pleasant sport of bicycling, which the English and Europeans generally find so agreeable, is threatened with extinction.

* * *

It seems only yesterday that the motorcar revolution occurred in America. Today I have a family of my own. Would I buy them bicycles? Goodness no! It is hard enough in the streets, merely on foot.

But the other day I took the oldest two experimentally down to the park in our city, and left the car at the curb. Then we all three went out and hired bicycles. The attendant asserted bicycles were "coming back." He had 500 machines for rent at 40 cents an hour, he said, and on holidays they were all in use.

It was a fresh summer morning. I wondered when I was last on a bicycle. There was that ride in Bermuda; and before that in Oxford, where the attendant took double deposits from Americans to compensate for their propensity for riding on the wrong side. Before that—? Those crisp fall days long, long ago in boyhood, when we rose early to ride to beaches.

In our city, a path has been turned over to bicycles in this park, and it runs between greensward and the great river; and on this morning the sun flooded down through tumbled clouds, a fresh breeze whipped the merry water, gulls scudded by the embankment, willows tossed their arms, horseback riders jogged by, sailboats and steamers went busily about their affairs, a great locomotive with fifty box cars tooted across the bridge to the south, and airplanes cut arcs in the sky. It was a glorious morning! The children were in transports. The boy, with happy professionalism, showed what he could do with his wheel; the girl tumbled off like the White Knight but bounced up again merrily and the parent trundled along happily in the rear.

* * *

It was suddenly borne in upon me that something very important has gone out of American life with the decline of the bicycle. The old feel of the handle-bars was good again. The trick of the coaster-brake, and the technique of dealing with a sandy road. I set these down as merest trivialities: what they represented was an old joy rediscovered, and a family art recaptured. And this brings me to the heart of my matter. Twelve million English bicyclists protesting because they are compelled to use cycle tracks! Good heavens—how about providing the United States with even a few cycle tracks?

Why shouldn't bicycling in America really come back? America has lost certain values with the automobile. For adults, perhaps, motoring for pleasure is an end in itself, but most children despise it. Later, they, too, will become subservient to the machine.

I hope the time has come when some of the millions being spent for new highways will be diverted to the construction of these adjacent bicycle paths, even though the British, from their superior position, can afford to speak of them so coolly. Has America not learned at last that the amenities of civilization are as important as the machinery of civilization. That the twisting bicycle paths of life are lovelier than the straight, fast boulevards?

The motor civilization came too fast. It has left many of us traveling about at high speeds and getting nowhere. One motors forty miles into the country to find a place to walk. Yes, let us have the bicycle back to correct the excesses of the motor age.

RICHARD LEE STROUT

North . . South . . East . . West

Leadership by Acclamation

By Frank L. Perrin

HISTORIANS, both sympathetic and severely critical, set down, eventually, a wordy and sometimes ambiguous record of important events, thus providing an opportunity to relate effects to incidents whose true import was not at first apparent. Looking back as we, individually, recall circumstances and influences under which important and possibly vital decisions have been made—decisions which we believed determined or altered the course of our careers—we may wonder why, at the moment, we did not give more serious thought to matters so vitally affecting us and those about us. And as we ponder we gain a clearer realization of the responsibilities of individuals, and of peoples as a whole, to whom has been accorded, or who have earned or gained, the right to exercise freedom of choice in the direction and management of their own affairs.

It is interesting, and it may be helpful, to review, in the light shed by the record, the history written during the last half century or more in the national political conventions in the United States. Even the highlights of that interesting chronicle cannot be set out in detail in this brief space. But since the days of Grant to those of the second Roosevelt, the record reveals a fact that should arrest and hold the thought of every American man and woman who today is concerned regarding the present problems of government, and apprehensive of what may lie before us. This is the realization that in the selection of candidates for leadership in national government the voice or choice of the people has, in almost every instance, been stifled or stilled by the acclaim of packed and instructed delegations responsive, actually and finally, to the behests of party chairmen and campaign managers.

* * *

What is here said is as true of one national political party as of another, and it is true of both or of all. Political parties as they are organized and implemented are not responsive to popular will or popular choice. We do not need to look far back in the record to discover that the machinery quietly and secretly set up in states, in districts and in communities has provided the materials and parts for the Juggernaut which has overwhelmed and crushed popular protest in the great convention halls.

Can it be truthfully said of a leadership thus established and imposed that it is representative of or that it is necessarily responsible to the people? It is morally responsible to the people. Of this there can be no doubt. But it is not responsive because it has been circumstantially assured that it can perpetuate itself in power by continuing or resorting to the methods which have proved successful in gaining ascendancy.

* * *

The incumbent national authority in Washington, flattered and reasonably reassured by the acclaim of satisfied customers, sees no reason why it should revise its methods or processes, alter its standards of right and wrong, or change the color of its banners. It has refined, to a degree, and perhaps a superlative degree, the somewhat crude processes and tactics of illustrious but not entirely blameless predecessors. It has carried to new and unexplored frontiers the carelessly accepted doctrine that the Government represents the party or faction in power, rather than the people who have delegated the power and authority to represent them in government.

The boldness and insistence which have characterized this unapologetic assertion of leadership have emphasized, it is to be hoped, the need of reappraising and re-establishing damaged and disputed political and economic frontiers. It must be discovered by what means the people are to recapture and exercise the authority and the right of selection and choice vouchsafed by the Constitution. Rule by combined minorities is not democratic or representative of republican government.

There are hopeful indications that the people of the United States are conscious of the emergency existing and of their own ability to meet it. The call is not for some plumed knight, some silver-tongued champion, some stalwart of the old school, some machinist with wrench and graphs ready to build a new political contrivance. No frenzied acclaim awaits the appearance upon the stage of some compounder of new or old political nostrums. Silent endorsement will be given, finally, to one whose right it is to reflect the wisdom of unselfishness and true democratic brotherhood.

The Wide Horizon

Potato Eaters

By Pearl Strachan

THEY all came to halt at the "Potato Eaters," Vincent van Gogh's painting of a group of peasants whose very dullness of expression, whose coarseness of feature, making them one with the potatoes they ate, cried from the canvas in protest against that arch-enemy, ignorance. It was easy to imagine violence arising out of such obvious stupidity. It was difficult to imagine violence ruling the actions of another type of peasant portrayed there, a peasant of intelligent countenance, reading a book.

The American public, wandering through the galleries of the Art Museum, shuddered at the first glimpse of the "Potato Eaters," shuddered as at something horrible yet remote. I have often wondered since then if the condition so vividly expressed by the painter is as remote as we like to believe.

Ralph Bates, English novelist, serving with the Spanish Loyalist Army, told me how, as he worked his way through Spain, a whole village would gather around to watch him write a letter, to see the miracle of pen traveling over paper. A German exile recently asked me, "How can our people learn if they are not allowed freely to read?" He had had to flee his native land, where his ancestors had been clergymen, scientists, and scholars, because he refused to distort his educational work into the shapes which Naziism required. "When I sailed from Germany," he added, "I offered my library for sale—classics, books on art and science. Nobody would buy those books, because they were all on the taboo list."

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The democratic country has, presumably, no throttled press, no prescribed or prohibited book list. But the arch-enemy is at work, through advertising, radio entertainment, the motion picture, the novel, and the play, to prevent the public from thinking. The sugary production that lulls the audience into a comfortable state of lethargy runs week after week in the metropolitan theater, while the thought-provoking drama is banned because of a particular group's pride or prejudice. Some people remain in ignorance through a peculiar tendency to judge a play acceptable on a negative basis—because it contains neither smoking, drinking nor profanity. Others have ignorance imposed upon them through censorship.

Last year the works of Victor Hugo were removed from the reading list of a New England public school, due to sensitiveness on religious grounds, while an earnest battle was waged in another school, in Massachusetts, to prevent Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" from being studied, on account of alleged offense to a racial group.

Latin is constantly challenged. Teachers whose own development has suffered from the lack of Latin, and others, strange to relate, who owe much of their success (even their very powers of oratory in denouncing the study of the ancient language) to a thorough drilling in Latin, permit themselves to aid the powers of darkness in driving this necessary subject from the school curriculum. Cheap psychology is everywhere substituted for slowly developed, sound knowledge. Trickery takes the place of thorough training.

* * *

J. B. Priestley, in his "English Journey," unflattering to British industry because of its honest presentation of the "potato eater" of the manufacturing town, describes a goose fair, where gigantic hoots of laughter issued from a building marked "Over The Falls." Tracing the din, he adds:

> It was then that I realized that the giant laughter, which I could still hear, was not coming from me or from the few others in distress in the dark there, but from a machine. Afterwards I heard several of these machines, hooting and bellowing with satanic mirth. (Probably they are quietly chuckling now, somewhere on the road or at the back of a shed.) . . . Even H. G. Wells, in his earlier and wildly imaginative days, never thought of machines that would laugh for us. He can hear them now; not only laughing for us but also, I suspect, laughing at us.

The painting of the "Potato Eaters" is a depressing piece of work. Still, there is also the portrait of a peasant reading a book.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"On," Not "In"?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Every day in every newspaper one can read the following phrase: "Largest bridge in the world," "Largest plane in the world," or "Highest mountain in the world."

Having become an amateur astronomer I am now beginning to wonder if on earth, on this planet, "on," not in, wouldn't be the right word.

JOHN FREDERICK OIGARD, JR.

St. Paul, Minn.

Crops

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reading recently of the government report of crop conditions in Nebraska, and comparing with what I see and hear from others who have been about the State, I was reminded that reports sent out by the Department of Agriculture are colored by a desire to put over a crop-control program.

NAT R. SIMMONS

York, Neb.